

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

CONDUCTING EDITOR,  
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
ALLEN & CO., 189 Water-st., New-York.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 2.]

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1855.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 80.]

## For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

ALL letters relating to Editorial matters should be addressed to Mr. ORANGE JUDD, (the Conducting Editor).

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EVERY one writing to the Editor or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

### CARROTS AS A FIELD CROP.

We have so often and so earnestly recommended the growth of carrots for winter-feeding, that we feel reluctant to recur to the subject again. We should not do so but for its great importance, and the further consideration, that many of our present readers may not have seen our former articles.

**Their Value for Market and Use.**—There is no crop that we raise that is more profitable, whether we look to its immediate sales, or to its value when consumed by the farm stock. Their marketable value is rarely as low as half the price of potatoes, while their yield, on similar soil, will be more than double; and with seldom or never a failure from disease, to which the potato has been so liable of late years.

**For Stock Feeding.**—Carrots are highly relished by all the inmates of the stable and yard, and by most of the poultry also, either raw or cooked. They are unequalled in the vigor and healthful tone they give to the stomach, and the assistance they lend to the digestive organs, from a peculiar principle contained in them, called *pectine*. Whether fed for the purpose of securing the greatest amount of flesh, milk, wool, or farm-labor, we believe their value is seldom reached by the produce of any other crop on an equal area of land.

**Their Introduction and Use as a part of the Food for Draught Animals.**—They have been growing in favor of late years, and will continue to increase with increasing experience and intelligence. Although their nutritive properties are far below the relative value of oats or corn, bushel for bushel, yet considered with regard to their healthful effects on the animal system, it is doubtful, when adopted as a partial substitute, whether they are not equally as valuable as either.

The Soil selected for Carrots, should be

well-drained, rich, deep and friable. It matters little whether it inclines most to clay or sand, provided the above conditions are secured. The preparation should commence the previous year, by heavy manuring, deep plowing and the clean cultivation of some other crop which will justify strong manures, such as corn, ruta бага, sugar beet, or mangel wurtzel.

**Manures.**—The carrot will not endure a large proportion of fresh or unfermented farm-yard manure. It is therefore necessary to secure a liberal application the preceding year, which, by subsequent plowings, &c., becomes thoroughly incorporated in the soil; and in the absence of such condition, it must have an adequate supply of well-fermented barn-yard manure, or swamp muck, or the two mixed together, or the muck mixed with guano, which is one of the best of composts for any kind of crop. If there is any deficiency of the two first, guano should be applied at the rate of 300 to 600 lbs. per acre, according to the condition of the land. Bone-dust is an excellent manure for carrots; but unless finely ground—or, what is much better, decomposed by sulphuric acid—it can have little effect on the first crop succeeding its application, owing to its slow decomposition in the soil. An excellent substitute for bones, for its immediate effect, is superphosphate of lime, the most valuable portion of which is bone-dust, so thoroughly decomposed as to be immediately available for the crop. Pigeon and other fowl dung is a very appropriate manure. It is a matter of so much importance to avoid weeds in the carrot field, that nothing should be carried to them which contains obnoxious seeds or roots.

**Application of Manures.**—We are no advocates for manuring in the hill, whether with long or short manures. The only exceptions we should tolerate, are, first, in very poor soils where the roots would scarcely acquire size or strength enough during the growing season, to avail themselves of a thinly-scattered manuring; and especially where this is so porous (sandy or gravelly) as to permit a rapid evaporation or wasting of the manure; and second, when a small amount of finely prepared manure, as guano and the like, is necessary near the seed, to stimulate its early and rapid growth, and lead away the rootlets of the plants in the first stages of their growth, to a wider range of pasturage.

A Thorough Incorporation of the manures in the soil, and to a depth of 12 to 18 inches,

we deem indispensable to a large yield of carrots, or any other root crop. Light manuring and shallow plowing are illy adapted to a remunerating production of roots, however it may suffice for a moderate yield of grain or grass. When thus diffused throughout the soil, the little spongioses radiating from the main stem in every direction, are sure to find the manures, and the augmented area over which they are thus invited to extend, adds largely to the product of each plant. It is better to plow the manure in the preceding fall, unless it can be done early in the season; and especially is this the case when long or unfermented manure is used. Its recent application is quite liable to produce sprangles, or multiplied, diminutive roots, and in ruta bagas frequently, causes the disease called *fingers and toes*.

**Sod-land, and Especially a rich Clover ley,** if turned under long enough previous to planting to insure decomposition, (which is much more certainly secured when there is a considerable growth of grass or clover turned under with it,) is one of the best preparations for carrots and roots of every description, and indeed of almost every grown crop. There is also another important condition secured by this practice, as the thorough and deep inversion of the sward, generally secures a more cleanly surface, and renders cultivation easier.

**Plowing and Preparing the Land.**—The soil can not be too deeply plowed for carrots. The Flemmings and other Europeans, who raise the largest crops, generally trench their carrot-beds with the spade, taking up two and sometimes three spits of earth in depth, before they consider the soil properly prepared. The price of labor in this country, will not permit the adoption of this practice here, nor is it necessary. With a comprehensive adaptation of means to ends, the Americans have succeeded in substituting animal force and labor-saving machinery, for human muscle, in the preparation of their land for a crop, equally with most of their other operations. By the construction of well-made plows, combining every requisite for effectually turning, and at the same time pulverizing the soil it lifts; with capacity for throwing a deep and wide furrow with an easy draught; and especially by the use of the subsoil plow, which follows after and deepens the soil to any required distance, we are enabled to dispense with expensive hand labor.

**Harrowing.**—Most people are too easily satisfied with deeply plowing their 1



without stopping to inquire if this is all that is required for raising a good crop. With most crops, this is insufficient; and especially is it the case with the carrot, parsnip, and the like, which require the finest pulverization, to afford their delicate seeds and incipient vegetation a proper bed. To secure this, harrowing with a heavy implement, in two or more directions, if necessary, is an important step in the preparation of the ground. It assists in the early and rapid germination of the plant, and materially lessens the labor of subsequent cultivation.

*Varieties for a Field Crop.*—The Long Orange, the Long Red, the Altringham, and especially the White or Belgian, are deemed the best for feeding purposes. All of these are of great size, and the first three grow deeply in the ground where the soil admits of it. The White or Belgian is shorter, but much larger than either of the above, and produces immense crops under favorable circumstances, though of less nutritive value, pound for pound, than either of the others. It also grows much of its root above ground, which renders it more easily harvested; and it does not apparently exhaust the soil so much as the others, thus leaving us to infer, that it derives a much larger proportion of its substance from the atmosphere.

*For Garden Culture,* the Early Horn is the best variety we are familiar with. This is of early and rapid growth, solid, rich, and of fine flavor, and though small, compared with those previously mentioned, they soon reach maturity, and are fit for the table at any period of their growth.

*Preparation of the Seed for Planting.*—It is better to mix the seed with damp mold for a few days previous to planting, leaving the heap in a warm place and occasionally stirring. This breaks the fibers of the seed, and thus prevents their adhesion; and it promotes rapid germination. This is frequently of great consequence, and especially in weedy lands. The carrot like the beet and some other plants, is slow in getting out of the ground; and as this can not be properly worked till the young plants emerge from the surface, the weeds sometimes get under great headway before they can be put down.

*Time for Sowing.*—This must depend on the kind of seed sown, the soil, latitude and location. Careful observation will enable you to judge what time is just early enough to mature the roots before frost, when required for fall and winter feeding. Beside the circumstances above-mentioned, the inclination of a field to the north or south; its tendency to wetness and other things, will affect the period of ripening the roots. If too early planted, and allowed to remain in the ground after maturity, when the season is favorable to growth, they are liable to send up seed-stocks and thus become stringy and worthless.

*Use of the Seed-sower in Planting.*—The breaking of the fibers, has this great advantage, that after being thoroughly mixed with several times its bulk of mold, charcoal, plaster, or ashes, the seed can be sown with the seed-drill. This highly useful labor-

saving implement will open the furrow to any required depth, drop the seed in any quantity, and at any required distance, cover and roll it at a single operation. It may be propelled either by a man or horse, and it will do the work of eight or ten persons, and much more accurately.

*About Two Pounds of Good Seed is sufficient for one Acre,* and this ought to be of the previous season's growth.

*Use of the Field-roller.*—Heavy land requires to have all the lumps broken down, and this can seldom be effectually done by either the plow or harrow. If a heavy field-roller be used in addition, it will be found a most effectual pulverizer, and such lumps of stiff clods as will not yield to its pressure, it will sink below the surface, so as to be out of the way in the subsequent cultivation. Light soils equally require the use of the heavy roller and for another purpose. The surface requires to be settled closely around the seed, to afford a firm, compact footing for the young roots. The adoption of the field-roller has been greatly beneficial in such crops as have required it, increasing their products from 15 to 50 per cent.

*The Distance at which the Plants should Stand in the Rows,* may be six or eight inches for the smaller, and ten to twelve inches for the large white carrot. The drills should be 18 to 30 inches apart, to admit the use of a horse in the subsequent cultivation.

*Implements Useful for Cultivating.*—With tools properly selected for the cultivation, the use of the hoe may be dispensed with. If any hand-implements are required, they should be the hand-plow or hand-cultivator, which may be run as closely to the rows as necessary, and either bank up or withdraw the earth from them as desired. But for field-purposes, we should prefer some of the variously constructed cultivators that are drawn by horses, to run deeper or shallower, and cut the weeds or only stir the earth, as might be required. By the use of this implement, nine-tenths of the labor of hand-cultivation is saved. If the ground has been properly prepared, subsequent deep tillage is not only superfluous, but absolutely injurious. Keeping the surface rough, loose and free from weeds is all that is necessary, while all the soil below should be allowed to remain undisturbed. It is fully occupied by the smaller roots, which are pushing in all directions, and pervading every portion of the earth in search of food for the parent root, and any operation that breaks up their connection is highly injurious. Such weeds as have effected a lodgment in the drills under shelter of the plants, must be exterminated by hand. Where there is any deficiency of plants, their places may be supplied by transplanting in wet weather, though it is better to sow thick enough to bear much thinning instead of filling up.

*Application of Manures subsequent to Planting.*—We are advocates for the most liberal application of manures previous to planting, believing they may thus administer as effectually (if not more so) to the growth of crops, as if subsequently added. Yet if from any cause there is a deficiency of manure,

some of the finest descriptions, such as ashes, plaster, guano, superphosphate, or poudrette, may be very advantageously applied.

*Tanks for Liquid Manures.*—If you have been so provident as to have a supply of liquid manure, the drainage from your stables or cow yards, or ammoniacal liquor from the gas-works, you may make an application of this with great advantage to the crop. It must, however, be first diluted with water to a degree, that it will not injure the plants by contact; or, what is much better, if it can be carried to the grounds when raining, scarcely any degree of strength is sufficient to injure the plants.

*Harvesting.*—In many parts of England, the carrot is harvested only as wanted for use; and this is better where the frost is not severe enough to injure the roots, which is seldom the case in the United States. The carrot is easily harvested, by running a light plow as closely as possible to the rows yet not injure the roots, then pull them by hand, and as pulled, trim off the leaves, but by no means cut the crown. Better leave an excess of top than endanger the root, which keeps much better when the skin is unbroken. This is a good reason for avoiding the use of the potato-hook, or any of the many-pronged forks so useful for unearthing the shorter roots. After remaining above ground long enough to remove the moisture of the adhering earth, they should be moved to their place of deposit for the winter, and thrown into compact heaps. These may be oblong or round, trussed up against a wall, or stored in a cool cellar, at the option of the owner; but in whichever condition they are placed, avoidance of too much heat or frost must equally be studied. The proper temperature may be secured by more or less covering or ventilation. Either frost or germination while in the heap, is equally injurious to the nutritive properties of carrots. If properly stored, they may be kept in fine feeding order till June. They require spreading in a cool dry place after April, to avoid sprouting.

*The Tops of Carrots* are an excellent food for sheep or horned cattle, but it is better to mix with dry feed to prevent scouring, to which animals are liable that eat too freely of these or green beet leaves.

*Manner of Feeding.*—Carrots may be fed raw, after cutting with a knife or a large root cutting box, to horses, cattle, sheep, goats, rabbits, and aquatic fowls; but they are better when steamed or boiled, for pigs and poultry. No animal was ever made sick by eating a due quantity of carrots, and a great many that were sick have been made well by this diet. They should in no case constitute the entire food of any animal; but for one or two feeds per day, in connection with dry food, no better rations can be provided for farm stock. We know an intelligent man who buys halt and ailing horses, that are worth the curing—and there are numberless such animals about every city, slightly injured by over-driving, over-feeding or other injury or neglect—and by plentiful feeding with carrots and some coarse, cheap forage, he speedily brings them up to a high



marketable value. Numberless others might be saved from disease and prostration by a moderate supply of this healthful esculent.

*Necessity of Raising more Carrots for Market.*—The general merits or use of carrots is little understood as yet in America. Hence they are seldom raised for use beyond the farm where grown. We have tried in vain to procure them for our own use this season, without paying an exorbitant price for them.

*Quantity Produced per Acre.*—An ordinary crop of carrots may be placed at 300 to 400 bushels per acre, but 1,000 bushels or more have been raised under peculiarly favorable circumstances. Arthur Young, as long ago as 1790, stated the average yield in Suffolk County, England, at 350 bushels, while Mr. Burrows' crops averaged upwards of 800 bushels, weighing 42 pounds per bushel, or fifteen tons gross (33,600 pounds) per acre. We doubt if there would be much complaint about hard times, or want of landed property returning a good interest for the investment, if our farmers generally imitated these examples.

*The Cost of Raising* must depend on a variety of circumstances, such as value of land, cost and facility of procuring manures, price of labor, &c.; but we believe the value of the crop in the locality where grown, will always afford an ample advance on the cost of production, as they are usually most valuable where lands and manure are dearest. We doubt if this cost can in any case exceed about sixteen cents per bushel, and in many instances they may be raised for ten or twelve. If their value were generally understood as food for horses, thousands of bushels might be daily sold in the New-York markets, for fifty cents per bushel, thus leaving an ample margin for conveyance to market and profit to the farmer. We hope to see these views carried out in the vastly multiplied production and consumption of this invaluable root.

*For the American Agriculturist.*

#### SELECTION OF BREEDING ANIMALS.

Allow me, through the columns of your journal, to draw the attention of farmers more to the selection of the male animals, which they breed from. Let them not be satisfied with a bull because he is handy by, or because nothing is asked for his services. Better drive the cow two or three miles, and pay the price asked for a thoroughbred or a high bred grade. The calf, if sold to the butcher, will fully pay the difference; if allowed to grow up, will do much more. I could but remark a day or two since, when looking at a couple of pigs of the same breed, the difference between American and English farmers. The sire and dam of one of the pigs were imported. The ancestors of the other one were also brought from England, and at the time were probably as good as any there. The first pig was a fine-boned, short-legged, small-nose, well-turned animal; while the other was much coarser every way; a good representation of her great grand parents, no better at any rate. A person not acquainted with the breed would not think them the same. The American had

been satisfied with her ancestors, as they were when they came into his possession, being perfectly contented if the pigs were only as good as their mother. The Englishman kept trying to improve upon them, and did so until now he has succeeded in breeding an almost perfect animal.

There is scarcely a breeder of improved stock in this country, who can show animals of his own breeding, superior to those he first started with. Many of them will be found not even equal.

The farmer will find it very much to his advantage to be very careful in selecting the male. Many a penny may be so made, and much pleasure afforded in seeing in place of his present long-legged, half-starved, raw-boned stock, easy keepers, good milkers, and well-shaped cows.

The breeders' attention may be called to the foregoing remarks with equal advantage. In selecting the male let him not be governed by price; better pay for a really good animal five times the sum asked for an indifferent one. He will find this to be the rule, whether he regard it with an eye to the money, or with the desire to improve his stock. If in the latter way, no one will deny it; if in the former, experience will teach him, that with most people it is the good points of the father, more than those of the mother that sells their progeny. S\*\*.

*For the American Agriculturist.*

#### A POULTRY-RAISER'S EXPERIENCE.

In No. 24, Vol. 13, you solicit information respecting the successful management of fowls. As I was somewhat successful in the business, and the way or reason why I began being rather amusing, I have thought proper to first give you a short history of it as well as of how I subsequently managed them, with the results, &c.

In the year 1837, I lived high up on the eastern bank of the Kennebec river, away down in Maine, and, although the country is a cold one, I really took the hen-fever (as breeding hens is now called), in the following manner, and some time after it raged in Massachusetts too, which makes it at first appear strange: At that time my business was supplying my neighbors and so many others as I could, with any and every variety of dry goods and groceries. As credit was the custom of that place, I had to charge first, and then collect after as best I could, which was generally by taking what I called dunning excursions among my customers. Having spent the entire day without success upon one of these occasions, I felt somewhat wolf or waspish, as I called on my last customer for the amount due me. The appearances about were such as not to give me hope of the least success, but I had made up my mind to have something, for I felt almost desperate, and, to add to my bad feelings, or to take all the hope out of me, my customer's wife, with a shrill nasal voice that would have done credit to any vixen, anticipated my business, and commenced: "Yer needn't to come here for nothing, for we've got nothing for yer but the old hen and her two chicks, there, (pointing them out) and yer'll have to ketch um first; but I guess yer can't, for the foxes have tried a heap o'times, and there she is yet, good as ever, so we're safe this time from yer duns." "How much for the lot?" said I. "O! I al-lers gets a quarter dollara piece for my hens, and the chicks are as good as the old 'un,

and that's seventy five cents for the lot, if yer in'arnest." "Well," said I, "you will, of course, help catch them?" "Not a bit on't, if yer catch them all yer may have them, but it's all yer'll get, anyhow." From this time I had the hen-fever, for I am certain that I cut some curious geometrical figures in my efforts to catch the old hen. She flew well, but run better, and, moreover, was blessed with excellent respiratory organs, so much so, that I had well nigh given up the chase, though I had held out to go around the house and hovel several times, and through the latter more, as well as through the potatoes, corn, and several other fields; not a foot of ground within 100 yards but that I had crossed, fences and stones without number were also crossed in every possible way, until, at last, the old hen dodged into a rock heap, and was soon bagged with the two others. My fever was by this time very high, for within a very short period I had resolved to go into the business of breeding fowls, as these proved to be so good to lay.

Two years from that time I was settled in Massachusetts, with one hundred and fifty hens to look after, instead of debtor customers; nor have I ever regretted the change or the hen-race either. My flock consisted of peas, guineas, turkeys, doves, every variety of Polands or top-knots, creepers, all varieties and colors of common barn fowls, not excepting the rumpless and frizzled fowls, as well as the Dorkings, Games, Bantams and Malays.

A few were good, but more than four-fifths were worthless as layers. The guinea fowls that I had were shy layers, and continually at war with the turkeys, which were weakly and unprofitable enough at best. The pea fowls were of no profit, and cowardly except when they could catch a small chicken alone, and then they were sure to shake the life out of it. I soon found that early chickens would bring as much or more, when the size of robins, than late ones would when full-grown, so that with early chickens, squabs, and eggs, I did a very good business. I allowed my hens to mix, and thus got some mongrels that were better layers than the pure breed of either variety, and by selecting the best shaped and quickest growers, having as many other good qualities as possible, I got a stock of nice fowls. They were large, plump, brightly-colored, with yellow legs, which in the Boston market was indispensable for the highest price. The pea and guinea fowls, with turkeys, to me were not profitable, and so I gave them up, keeping hens and doves only.

As every fancier thinks his own stock best, it was natural that I should think mine best. None were at that time kept by me except such as would lay nearly two hundred and fifty eggs per year, and raise one brood of chickens; their weight alive had to be four pounds or upwards. Such hens, well kept, will nett five dollars a piece per year for their eggs, provided the owner has a garden to cultivate, the manure of the hens, and the insects they will destroy, when allowed a proper range, will well pay for their feed, thus leaving the eggs clear profit, and the chickens to pay for the house-room: while the pleasure derived from the business ought to be a sufficient compensation for one's time.

As to the diseases of hens I know but little. My chickens once had the gapes, I suppose, as it is called, for they were continually opening their mouths, and a few died. My hens once caught the croup, or something like it, and a few of them died; a few doses of cayenne pepper, however, stopped the progress of both diseases; and ever after, when there appeared any symptoms of disease among my hens, I fed them for two



or three days with Indian meal scalded, and as much of the common red pepper as they would eat, which never failed to restore a healthy appearance in my flock. But as a preventive, I always kept their roost-house well ventilated by day, and night too; in warm weather, well cleaned, and often sprinkled with lime and plaster; and in winter, their roost-poles covered with cloth. For feed, white or yellow corn, wheat and barley in the fall and winter, with a plenty of clean water, and fresh oyster-shells pounded, and a good range; hens, if good, and other things equal, will lay 250 eggs per year apiece, or they did for me, and I tried the business for ten years. Such hens as I kept on the above feed would eat per day, equal in value to one quart of corn to every ten hens, allowing the corn and barley to be the same price, and wheat double to that of either, the hens having always at hand as much as they could eat. Barley will cause hens to be broody; and hence must be fed sparingly except in cold weather and early winter. Rye will stop them from laying or anything else, as it is very purgative to fowls. H. MORRISTOWN, N. J.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### THE GLACIERS.

It is well known that, at a certain height above the level of the sea, mountains are covered with snow throughout the year. This point of elevation is called "the line of perpetual congelation." Many suppose that the snow never melts above this line. Herein is a mistake. The line of perpetual congelation is determined solely by the fact, that, during a single revolution of the seasons, all the snow that falls in that year is melted, and no more. If the snow never melted, the highest mountains on the globe, would be continually increasing in size and elevation. But such is not the fact. At the equator, the line of perpetual congelation is at 16,000 feet above the sea. In Switzerland, it falls to 8,700 feet. The line varies with the latitude. Every snow-clad mountain is not a glacier. The glaciers are not found, in all places, where the cold is sufficient to form them. They are peculiar to certain ranges of mountains. They fill the valleys among the Alps. Each glacier resembles a mighty river instantaneously congealed. Its surface corresponds with the declining bed on which it rests; except that it is thrown into swells and ridges, resembling the waves of the ocean in a storm. It is, literally, a frozen torrent. The snow that falls upon it in winter, disappears in summer, and the frozen current is constantly in motion, advancing to the plains below. How remarkable is this phenomenon: Its lower extremity is daily thrust forward into the green and sunny vales at the foot of the mountain. Immense quantities of earth and rocks are forced along, by this solid mass of ice, into the cultivated regions below. The glacier, therefore, is wasted at the base and renewed at the top.

The progress made by these frozen streams varies in different valleys, and in different years. The "Mer de Glace" the largest of the Swiss glaciers, moved one year only 40 feet; in another year, 442 feet. The velocity of different portions of the same mass also varies. The middle moves faster than the sides. The lower end of the glacier is always invading the cultivated fields of the peasants. If the motion below, the extremity melts away as fast as it advances, yielding a cold, turbid stream of water at its base. If it moves more rapidly, it often presses forward a mound of earth and gravel and buries the arable land to a great depth with the debris of the mountain. These hills or ridges thus formed are called

"moraines." Sometimes the fruits of autumn ripen within a few feet of the melting ice. Travelers say that they have picked ripe cherries from trees while standing upon the glacier. In 1820, at a place called, "Hameau des Bois," the glacier made a sudden descent upon the arable lands, driving huge blocks of granite up to the very doors of the inhabitants, and leaving, within a hundred yards of their homes, a formidable bulwark of earth and boulders, beyond which all vegetation ceases. Huge rocks are also carried by these moving torrents of ice upon their surface; and, when they are gradually undermined by the thawing of the ice, they are pitched into the green valley below. Thus the citizens live in constant peril, in those places where this restless foe of agriculture drives forward its desolating engines.

The cause of the motion of glaciers has never been clearly ascertained. Different theories have been proposed to solve the problem. The most important of which are those of "dilatation" and "gravitation." According to the theory of dilatation, "the ice is supposed to be pressed onwards by an internal swelling of its parts, occasioned by rapid alternations of freezing and thawing of its parts, or rather by the formation continually of minute crevices, into which water, derived from the warmth of the sun and the action of the air on the surface, is introduced and where it is frozen by the cold of the glacier whose bulk it thus increases." It is well known that water expands when it congeals. "On the theory of gravity, the weight of the superincumbent mass of ice is the sole cause of its motion. The ice lying on an inclined plane or rock, is supposed to slide over it, by its natural tendency to descend, aided by the action of the earth's warmth, which prevents its being frozen at the bottom." Lieut. Forbes, who has spent much time in investigating the matter, finds, as he thinks, insuperable objections to both theories, and advances a third of his own invention to-wit, "that a glacier is an imperfect fluid, or a viscous body, which is urged down slopes of a certain inclination, by the mutual pressure of its parts." This he confirms by very plausible reasons.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### EGYPTIAN OR WINTER OATS—NEPAUL OR HINDOSTAN BARLEY.

The Egyptian oats in this climate, endure the winter as well as wheat. I have cultivated them for years. I began with two quarts of seed, and now have 100 acres of them growing. They tiller equal to rye; have a very strong straw; and in my opinion are the best kind of oats to grow on rich land. I have raised 70 bushels per acre, and this year hope to obtain 100 bushels per acre.

This may be a well established English variety of oats, yet I have not been able to find any that equals or resembles it. Some one has suggested it may be the Poland oat, changed by a southern climate.

The Nepal Barley has no beard or awne, and tillers remarkably when sown on rich land. It is a spring grain, but should be sown early. RICHARD PETERS.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 12, 1855.

We have samples of the Egyptian oats, obtained from the central part of our State, where they have been cultivated with great success for several years, and yielding most abundantly of a heavy, nutritive grain. They are represented as very hardy, not liable to disease, and resist drouth better than the common oat. From the specimen of growth we have seen, we deem them a distinct and valuable variety, well deserving the attention

of our farmers. We have a small sheaf of straw with the head on in our office. The heads are the largest of the oat variety we ever saw; they measure from 10 to 18 inches long.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### DRAINING—QUACK GRASS—WHEAT MIDGE—EARLY AND LATE WHEAT.

In your paper of the 7th instant, your correspondent F. I. B. says. "Draining to destroy Couch, Twitch, or Quack grass, is out of the question. For it will grow as well on upland, (if not too arid) as upon land that needs draining." Your correspondent is right in some respects, and wrong in others.

That draining alone will kill Quack grass, I know is out of the question; but without draining on our stiff soil, it is impossible to kill it, and I never saw land producing Quack without seeding or planting, that did not require draining. I never saw Quack grow on low land, but always upon upland, with a cold springy subsoil. F. I. B. appears to labor under the same delusion of hundreds—I may say thousands of others—who think that upland needs no draining, when in fact unless the upland is drained, you can never thoroughly drain the adjacent low land. In almost all cases, the low land requires drains chiefly to carry off the water that springs on the upland, and with which the land is gorged in winter, spring, and fall. When Quack land is thoroughly drained, and the following season is thoroughly tilled, the earth pulverizers like a sand hill, and the Quack roots harrow out as white and clean as potatoes out of a dry loam. If not drained, you may plow, harrow, and cultivate stiff Quack soils for a life time, and the Quack will be as strong and healthy as ever. I never had any experience with Quack on my own land, but I have watched it for the last five years on a farm adjoining, which came in possession of a friend of mine at that time. The former owner had been endeavoring to kill Quack for about twenty years—but entirely without success. Now, in five years, by thorough draining and good tillage, it is all killed, root and branch.

I will now tell F. I. B. how he will know when land needs draining: Dig holes about two and a half feet deep in different parts of the fields; put a cover over the holes so that rain water can not get into them, and if they fill with water until within a foot or so of the surface, in ten or twelve hours, then his land requires and will pay well for draining. I think I hear F. I. B. and many others say, that those holes will fill up on any land, if the ground is wet at the time. But I tell them, that is not the case. You may dig as many drains as you please on dry lands, and they will never run water, unless the snow is melting on the surface. If F. I. B. had stood over the making of between forty and fifty miles of drains, as I have done, he would be a better judge of what was wet and what was dry land. To the unpractised eye, much land that looks dry, is gorged with water six inches below the surface. That is the kind of land to produce Quack. Now mind that F. I. B. says, "for several years the writer lived on a farm, all of which was literally overrun with this pernicious grass, except about six acres of low pasture land. On all sides of this field, the adjacent ones being upland for wheat and corn, this grass grew rankly." I have no doubt whatever that if F. I. B. will go back to that upland for wheat and corn, and dig a drain through it, he will get a stream of fine, pure water, and if not too distant, I will accompany him, and lay out the draining, and pay for the drain if there is no run of water.

Now for the result of draining upland.



Before the weevil or wheat-midge came, my drained land was noticed by every one who saw them, as producing far better crops of wheat than farms not drained, of precisely the same character of soils. But since the midge became so destructive, many farmers have almost given up the raising of wheat, excepting for their own bread—and some not that. Those who continued the raising of wheat have only got from seven to ten bushels per acre, when my drained land has been not less than twenty-three bushels per acre, and from that up to twenty-seven bushels per acre. Last season some other drained land in this neighborhood raised fully as much as mine.

I have thirty-one acres of my farm yet to drain, which I shall endeavor to do this season. On drained land the wheat grows much earlier in spring, and ripens a few days earlier than undrained land, and much of it gets so hard that, when the midge makes its appearance it can not be so destructive to it as later wheat. Were it not for rust, I think wheat might be grown so late as to head out after the midge is gone.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Near Geneva, March 17, 1855.

## Horticultural Department.

THE attention of Horticulturists is specially directed to the advertisement of the administrators of the late Thomas Hogg.

### HOVEY'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.

In looking over the advertising columns, we are glad to see that the famous Concord grape is put down to three dollars each, and by the dozen to two dollars. This, we have no doubt, will be much better economy for the producer, and certainly much more satisfactory to the purchaser. Vines at five dollars each must be dull of sale, even though they were warranted to bear golden clusters the same season they were set out. A few verdant gentlemen, who believe all that is told them, would buy of course, even at double that price. But the mass of fruit-growers prefer to wait. A plant so easily and so rapidly multiplied as the vine, can be furnished cheaper than almost anything else sent out from the nursery.

The leader is upon the importance of deep cultivation. A contrast is drawn between our American climate and that of Great Britain, showing that the average temperature of our summer months is several degrees higher than theirs, while we have on an average 15 more inches of rain in a season. Our rains fall principally in spring and autumn, before and after vegetation is in its highest activity. There, the rains fall in moderate and drizzling showers, often for several days in succession. Our summer weather is much more clear, our atmosphere more dry, and the heat of the sun intense. Deep and thorough trenching of the soil is recommended as the only effectual remedy for these infelicities of climate.

We are happy to add our testimony to this recommendation. The very best investment we ever made in garden implements, was a trenching spade with which the soil could be worked from twenty inches to two feet deep. Putting in the manure at that

depth we have reached astonishing results in the root and cabbage crops. This deep working of the soil turns the drouth itself to good account, and renders mulching an irrigation less necessary, or if used, more efficacious. During a dry spell, and in trenched ground, roots strike deeper in search of food and moisture, become more extensively ramified, and sooner find the rich loam and manure intermingled with the soil. We never raised so fine carrots as during the fierce drouth of last summer, in an old gravel pit, where the soil was three feet or more deep. Capillary attraction is increased, and evaporation from the cold, damp earth below is increased. It is also a great safeguard against excessive rains. The more rain, the more heat, ammonia, carbonic acid, and other organic elements are left in the soil as it descends. The trenched and porous soil holds water like a sponge, notwithstanding the drainage. It retains or can command enough for the wants of vegetation.

Trenching, or its substitute, subsoil plowing, is one of the great wants of our gardens and cultivated fields. The cold, wet lands, with their deep black soils, are often the richest on the farm in all the elements of fertility, and only need drainage and thorough working to yield great crops.

Wilson Flagg has an article on illusive distances and magnitudes in his usual happy vein. It is artistic, too much so for the common reader perhaps, going into the philosophy of laying out grounds so as to coax the owner of a few acres and his visitors into the belief, that he is the proprietor of an extensive domain. Grounds may be so improved, or so let alone, if Nature has been happy in her work, that they will seem much more extensive than they are. If we would imitate nature, we must draw no perfect mathematical lines or figures, and the approximations to them should be few. Our own country is full of these charming landscapes, and perhaps no other country on earth has received so many external advantages, and such a variety of scenery from the hand of nature. We need not visit England to study and learn the work we have to do; for nature, who is the only correct teacher, is here before us, undispoiled as in the mother country, by the vagaries of ostentatious improvers. The English artists in landscape have made only a few advances towards what may be styled the natural system of laying out grounds.

Our landscapes, which nature has made so beautiful, ought to be preserved, from the besom of "enterprize," which is so rapidly sweeping them away. They are numerous and characteristic in these old houses which have been long occupied almost exclusively by farmers, and which have not been exposed to the ravages of a more advanced civilization, for what the Goths and Vandals were to the cities of Greece and Rome, the enterprizing classes of the Anglo-Americans are to all these beautiful haunts of the Rural Deities. They lay in ruins, with remorseless sacrilege, every object that would delight the heart of a true lover of nature, and then point exultingly to the bald hills and

plains, as if their ravages were proofs of their civilization.

Andrew Gray has an article on the gardens of the south, and speaks for the latitude of Savannah. Oranges and lemons grow luxuriantly, but are liable, in severe winters, to be killed down to the ground. Their roots survive, and throw up shoots six or eight feet in a season. Pears are uncertain. They often blossom in January, and the young fruit is killed by the frosts of February and March. They blossom again in October, and are again cut off by the frosts of November. The foreign varieties of the plum are subject to the same calamity. The peach is short-lived, but does well while it lasts. Pomegranates thrive well. Summer apples mature, but none are grown that keep well. Apricots are like the plums, and olives have been tried, and the experiment encourages the hope that olive oil may be raised in this country. Figs are the certain fruit in the south, and sometimes two crops are gathered. This is certainly a rather beggarly account of the orchard fruits of the south, and we think some Yankee fruit-grower, trained in the vicinity of Boston, might find a wide field of usefulness in that region. Pomological science would probably do much to remedy these difficulties of climate.

The article on the improved varieties of the shellbark furnishes valuable suggestions. This delicious nut may be improved in size, and, by the experiments on record in regard to other nuts and fruits, we may look for shellbarks a few years hence as large as hen's eggs—indeed, the "Perkiomen" shellbark, a native of Pennsylvania, which has been noticed by Dr. Brinkley in his horticultural reports, is nearly of that size already. A specimen measures an inch and three-quarters long, one and five-eighths wide, and one thick, or four inches round one way, and four and a half the other. Let our horticultural societies take the hint, offer premiums for the finest hickory nuts, to be distributed among those who will plant and grow them. The nut is the richest of all indigenous to the north, and its improvement is an object worthy of the attention of our fruit-growers.

### ORIGIN OF THE OPAL.

A dew-drop came, with a spark of flame  
He had caught from the sun's last ray,  
To a violet's breast, where he lay at rest,  
Till the hours brought back the day.

The rose look'd down, with a blush and frown,  
But she smiled all at once to view  
Her own bright form, with its coloring warm,  
Reflected back by the dew.

Then the stranger took a stolen look,  
At the sky so soft and blue,  
And a leaflet green, with a silvery sheen,  
Was seen by the idler too.

A cold north-wind, as he thus reclined,  
Of a sudden raged around,  
And a maden fair, who was walking there,  
Next morning an opal found!

ROSE RIVERS.

"When is a broker," queried Jimmy Grimes,  
"Like to a vagrant in the olden times?"  
"D'ye give it up?—Well, when by fortune's shocks  
The poor unfortunate gets 'stuck in stocks!'"



For the American Agriculturist.

## CLIMBERS.

Spring has come with its gentle influences, and its balmy breath, and is inviting us to leave our warm rooms and enjoy the open air. The bluebirds have given their first concerts, and right gladly have they been welcomed. The buds are swelling; and every thing indicates that a busy time is near.

I have been out examining the vines that clamber around the porch, and away up almost to the point of the gable, and which makes our cottage so cheerful in the summer, and are an ornament even in the winter.

I cannot deny myself the pleasure of recommending to others who have hitherto neglected the planting of vines, to neglect it no longer. There is nothing, that with so little expense, will aid so much to the beauty of a place, and give it such a home-like, comfortable air. It requires a long time for trees to grow, but a honeysuckle, or a rose, will, in two years, nicely shade the windows, and prevent that bare look which a house always has that is not surrounded by trees, or embowered in climbing plants.

It is not necessary to have an expensive trellis for their support. A cedar shorn of its limbs to within a few inches of the trunk, answers every purpose, and, in most situations, is far prettier than anything more artificial in its form. If cedar can not be obtained, any wood which does not readily decay will answer.

The honeysuckles are among our prettiest and most hardy climbers. They have abundance of foliage, which is of the greatest importance, and their flowers are very ornamental. There are many varieties. The scarlet and the yellow trumpet honeysuckles are extremely beautiful, and flower through the whole of the summer, and in autumn their bright red berries are decidedly ornamental. The hummingbirds love to visit them, and many a delicious sip do they enjoy in the deep cups of the brilliantly-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers. Their want of fragrance is their only deficiency, but still I should be very unwilling to part with them. I never weary looking at the exquisite beauty of these flowers. They are unrivaled in grace of form, and in their rich and perfect hues.

The sweet-scented monthly honeysuckle is very desirable, and, like those I have mentioned, continues in blossom through the summer, and until late in autumn. The coral honeysuckle is very pretty, and so is the white.

The Chinese honeysuckle is my especial favorite. It is a sub-evergreen. In sheltered situations, and in a moderate winter, it retains its foliage through the year—even the long, cold winter, to which we have just said good bye, has not entirely stripped mine of their leaves—it is perfectly hardy, grows rapidly and to a great height. Its mode of flowering is unlike the trumpet honeysuckle, being in pairs or threes. It is exceedingly fragrant, filling the air with the most delicious perfume. It blossoms in

spring and autumn, the whole plant being then almost completely covered with flowers. Its greatest recommendation, however, is its foliage, which is of a dark green, and more abundant than that of any other variety with which I am acquainted. I have sometimes planted this, and the scentless trumpet honeysuckles together—thus securing the foliage and fragrance of the one, and the showy flowers of the other.

These honeysuckles may be obtained of gardeners at low prices—the trumpet at not more than a York shilling a plant, the others, I think, are a little higher.

Climbing roses are of great beauty, though they are short-lived. The multiflora blossoms early and profusely, it is a red rose. The Queen of the Prairie and Baltimore Belle are both very beautiful—one blossoming a little later than the other. The Grevell rose is larger and fuller, but does not run so high. Their are a great variety of Prairie roses, very handsome, and deserving a place around every dwelling, where there is room for them to grow. The stems of the higher climbing roses are apt to become somewhat bare; for this reason, when wishing to shade a porch, I have planted the Chinese honeysuckle near them.

The Wistaria is another vine which deserves mention. It runs high, and is loaded in summer with long racemes of purple flowers. I purchased one of these plants four years ago, this spring, expecting to see it immediately reward my care by running up over the bay window. But it did not grow more than a few inches the first summer; the second season it did no better, and I became entirely discouraged, supposing it never would be a vine, and purchased another plant. The third year my Wistaria grew twelve or fifteen feet, and the coming season I hope to see it laden with blossoms. The other Wistaria grew well the first year.

The Madeira vine is a pretty annual climber. The leaf is thick and glossy, and the flower is finely perfumed. The tubers cost only a few cents.

There are many other valuable climbers, but I have mentioned only such as I have planted myself, and can recommend from personal knowledge. The American woodbine, the Nunipet creeper, and the Ivy, do well on stone or brick houses, but are rather objectionable on those made of wood, on account of the way in which they attach themselves.

The daughters in families can do much to beautify their houses, if they are interested in doing so, and can most of them doubtless obtain what assistance they may need, from a father, or elder brother. I am sure they can accomplish the planting of vines and ornamental shrubs if they attempt it. It requires only a little determination and a willingness to exert themselves. If they can not have help, they can use a spade, or a hoe with their own hands. They would feel abundantly repaid for their labor by the improvement they would effect.

Morning-glories and scarlet runners are by no means to be despised, if nothing better can be obtained. If I could get nothing else, I would train Lima-beans over the windows

and about the porch, before I could consent to have my dwelling entirely unadorned by nature.

ANNA HOPE.

For the American Agriculturist.

## AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE LOCUST BORER.

"Prone on his grievous deadly scathe, dauntless  
We'll beard the victim in his very den."

In many localities in central and western New-York, the yellow locust has been entirely destroyed by the borer; so that many farmers have abandoned the idea of growing it, either for timber, or ornament. The yellow locust is a beautiful tree for ornamental purposes, and valuable for timber—being very durable. It grows very rapidly, and makes a fine, clean shade-tree about the dwelling. It flourishes remarkably well in our climate, both on the hard and barren uplands, and in the fertile vallies. But, since it is so liable to be destroyed by the borer, it seems, in a measure, incumbent on those who have been successful, in repelling or destroying the borer, and protecting their trees from his ravages, to communicate the facts, through the medium of agricultural journals to the public, that those who have the yellow locust on their premises, where the borer has not yet made his appearance, may be prepared for his aggressions; and that those who have been so unfortunate, as to have them all destroyed, which is the case in many parts, may again plant the seed, with the assurance that they may be secured from destruction by the borer.

The locust borer springs from eggs, which are deposited by a beetle, in the bark of the living tree, in the month of July, where they remain until the ensuing spring, when they hatch, and commence their depredations, in the shape of a little white grub, at first not more than one-twentieth of an inch in length. The beetle seldom ascends a tree, to deposit eggs, more than from six to ten feet in height. Two or three warm days in April, and some times in May, according to the locality, will hatch all the eggs which have been deposited; and the little grub, or borer, may be examined by any one, between the epidermis and the parenchyma, or the outer and middle layers of the bark of a tree. But they increase in size very rapidly; and if the weather is warm, they will, in a few days work through the parenchyma and the cortical layers, into the living wood, where they are, in a measure, beyond our reach, unless the tree be very much haggled and wounded in getting at them. After they have been at work a few days, we can readily discover the exact point, where they may be found, by observing where the sap oozes out, and by the very fine bark and wood-like sawdust, which they work out of their holes.

Many have endeavored to exterminate them, by thrusting the blade of a penknife, or pointed wire into their holes; and have recommended the practice as effectual; but their course is often so tortuous—many times turning at a right angle—that it is often impossible to touch them, even when they may be within reach of the instrument. Many have recommended washing the trees with spirits of turpentine, and injecting it into their holes—which is, probably just about as effectual as the oft-recommended application of human urine.

Should it reach them—which is a matter of doubt, on account of their course being almost always upwards, seldom or never downward—such fluids might cause them to squirm and writhe in great agony, but would not destroy them.

Those who have experimented with insects, know very well, that in almost every state of their transformation, they are ex-



ceedingly tenacious of life; and that often, the most pungent odors, and offensive perfumery, and sharp penetrating liquids, applied externally, appear totally ineffectual for their immediate destruction; and that mechanical violence in the majority of instances, is the only efficient, and often the only feasible mode of destruction. If the locust borer worked downwards, we might hope with some assurance that fluids applied to a tree, as a wash, might reach it by setting in its holes; but the reverse of this is the result; and, furthermore, the bark being very porous and spongy, readily absorbs such liquids.

The locust borer made its first appearance on my farm, in the spring of 1853. I have a number of fine trees in my yard; and when I first discovered them at work, they were most of them in the wood, or about entering the wood of the trees. Determined on their destruction, I immediately applied the blade of my knife, harness awls, crooked and straight wires, and in many instances, cut holes into the trees an inch deep, and two inches in diameter—following the course of the borer—before it could be found. But notwithstanding all my most persevering efforts, many escaped. In the spring of 1854, after we had had a few warm days, every locust tree was wet with sap. Immediately, with the drawing knife to cut off the rough bark, and a wagon maker's spoke-shave to smooth it, and to work on trees where the epidermis was very thin, and with firming chisels and gouges to cut out the epidermis from the depressions of the trees near the ground, every tree was completely denuded of the outer bark, and the parenchyma laid completely bare, for eight or ten feet high. This was covered with dark spots, where the borer had hatched, as thickly as the spots on the face of a man who has had the small pox. Thousands and thousands of the little victims scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, were destroyed in the operation.

After the trees had been treated in this manner, they were all smeared with a lorication, consisting of about one part of linsed oil, and two or three of pitch, (resin, or "rosin," is as good, but more costly) well mingled together, in an iron or tin kettle, over a moderate fire, and applied to the tree boiling hot, with a painter's brush. If one has a small portable furnace to carry from tree to tree, to keep this composition constantly boiling hot, it would facilitate the operation very much. It is very important that it be kept hot; because it works much better—adheres better—and can be put on more evenly. The operator, in applying it, must work very lively, holding the vessel which contains it, close to the tree; and dip the brush often, and spread it as quickly as possible. If it is applied when cold, in order to get any of it to adhere it must be applied three times as thickly as is necessary; and when it is very thick, it is more liable to cleave off. A thin film—say one twentieth of an inch thick—is better than if it were one eighth of an inch thick. It is not necessary to be very exact in the proportions of pitch and oil. It needs to be hard enough so that it will not be melted by the sun. When applying it if it does not become hard in twenty or thirty minutes, and settles down the tree in ridges, more pitch must be added. If it hardens before it can be spread, more oil must be poured in. Raw oil is better than boiled. Care must be exercised not to let it ignite, when over the fire—as it is very inflammable. The pitch should be broken up in fine pieces before the oil is mixed with it. In heating, it should not be allowed to boil very highly.

The main object of this lorication or coating is, to furnish the tree with an artificial epidermis, which will protect it from the in-

fluence of the sun and weather; and which will prevent the beetle from depositing its eggs in the bark. That which was applied to my trees prevented a smooth unbroken surface, until late in August—when the day of the beetle was over—when by the enlargement of the trees, of course it became full of cracks, up and down the bodies. But it adheres as firmly now as when it was first applied. A very smooth epidermis was formed beneath; and when the warm weather comes on, I intend to smear them again.

It may appear to many like a hazardous operation, to shave off the epidermis of a living tree, and apply this boiling-hot liquid to the tender bark; but every one of my trees, treated in this manner, grew luxuriantly the past season; and I have no apprehensions of seeing a vestige of the borer the coming season.

The doubting and incredulous may test its efficiency; for it is exceedingly feasible. Ten or fifteen minutes to one tree, is all that is necessary to perform the work thoroughly. After a few warm days, the borer will commence its work. Let the yellow locusts be saved now.

S. EDWARDS TODD.

LAKE-RIDGE, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

#### ON THE ORIGIN OF APHIDES.

BY MR. PETER MAKENZIE, WEST PLEAN.

We are informed by some philosophers, that a mind without immediate employment naturally recurs to the past or future. The reflector finds that he was happy, and knows that he cannot be so now. He sees that he may yet be happy, and wishes the hour was come. Thus every period of his continuance is miserable, except that very short one of immediate gratification. We would tell such persons to engage in some department of gardening, and there will be no fear but they will get an abundance of employment all the year round, which will increase their happiness, and banish misery from their minds.

At this season they may have an opportunity of knowing much about the small yet powerful enemies that injure many of our cultivated plants, we mean the aphides, or plant-lice. In their destructiveness to growing crops, they are placed by some next to the locusts of warm climates, and farmers and gardeners annually suffer considerable losses by their depredations. Yet we are informed that a knowledge of their history is but very imperfectly diffused among those who suffer most from those minute enemies. We may have many things to say about them, but the following account of their fecundity and rapid increase may be new to some of your readers.

The double mode of reproduction in the plant-lice, supposed by Dr. Darwin to resemble the buds and seeds of trees, will serve to account for the very astonishing increase of these insects. Dr. Richardson, in the plant-house of the rose, reckons in one season ten generations, each generation averaging fifty individuals; so that, by multiplying 50 nine times by itself, one egg will give origin to the almost incredible number of 25,065,093,750,000,000,000. To this must be added the number of eggs laid by the tenth generation before winter, for the renewal of their progeny the following season. M. Reaumer, however, on the observations of M. Bonnet, reckons 90 for the first generation from a single mother; and reckoning that each of these produces 90 more, the second generation will be 8,100, and the third will be 729,000, the fourth will be 65,610,000, and the fifth will be 5,904,900,000; the ninth generation in this case would be 350,970,489,000,000,000. That this calculation is founded on the best ascertained facts, appears from the experiments of M. Bonnet, to which we

have above referred; and he has been so particular as to record the day and hour of each individual insect. In one of his journals we find 95 plant-lice produced from one mother between the 1st and 21st of June; in another, 90 plant-lice from the 30th of May to the 15th of June. M. Latreille, a high authority, states the increase at 25 young a day from the same mother; though, on looking over M. Bonnet's tables, we find the numbers never exceed ten, and are usually from four to six young a day; so that, supposing the facts relate to the same species, there must be some mistake in M. Latreille's statement.

Even, however, at the lowest estimate, the rate of increase is almost inconceivable, and hence, we need not wonder that these insects sometimes appear in such numbers as to obscure the air.

"On the 1st of August," says White of Selborne, "about half an hour after three in the afternoon, the people of Selborne were surprised by a shower of *Aphides*, which fell in these parts. They who were walking the streets at that time found themselves covered with these insects, which settled also on the trees and gardens, and blackened all the vegetables where they alighted. These armies, no doubt, were then in a state of emigration, and shifting their quarters, and might, perhaps, come from the great hop plantations of Kent and Sussex, the wind being that day at north. They were observed at the same time at Farnham, and all along the vale at Alton.

To a gardener this must appear frightful. It, however, teaches one useful lesson; at the sight of one insect in a house or frame of plants, strongly fumigate with tobacco, or dip the plant overhead in a strong solution of tobacco-water. The genuine liquid may be bought at the tobacco manufacturers, at but a few pence per gallon.—*Floricultural Cabinet*.

#### MANUFACTURE OF PORT WINE.

A London paper gives the following account of the manner in which port wine is manufactured:

When port is required to be manufactured, two separate processes are deliberately and systematically gone through; first, the wine itself is made, and then the bottles are prepared into which the liquor is to be transferred. When the mixture itself is deficient in the fragrant peculiar to the grape, a bouquet is contributed by means of sweet scented herbs, by orris-root, elder flowers, or laurel water. A vinous odor is sometimes imparted by small quantities of the liquid known as "the oil of wine." The pleasant juice of the sloe imparts a port-like roughness to the compound, and sawdust or oak bark effect the same purpose. A fruity taste is given by a tincture of raisins, and the rich ruby color has probably once flowed in the vessels of the sandal-wood tree.

But the bottles have to be crusted. This is done by tincture of catechu and sulphate of lime. The corks are steeped in a decoction of Brazil wood, and the very casks are prepared with a layer of cream of tartar, which is formed at the bottom in glittering crystals. Thus a pipe of port which was young in the morning is made to fall into extreme old age in the course of the afternoon. These are no exaggerations, and the following has been given as the chemical analysis of a bottle of cheap port wine, though for obvious reasons we suppress the quantities: Spirits of wine, cider, sugar, alum, tartaric acid, and a decoction of logwood. In most instances, when the wine is not manufactured in this country, the consumer is victimized by a three-fold adulteration. The exporter adulterates, the importer adulterates, and finally the retail dealer adulterates



## American Agriculturist.

New-York, Thursday, March 22.

*This paper is never sent where it is not considered paid for—and is in all cases stopped when the subscription runs out.*

We occasionally send a number to persons who are not subscribers. This is sometimes done as a compliment, and in other cases to invite examination. Those receiving such numbers are requested to look them over, and if convenient show them to a neighbor.

### LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN STREAMS.

The spring rains are upon us; the manures accumulated in the yards during the winter are becoming rotted so that they dissolve in water; and from ten thousand of these yards, all over the country, are now flowing yellow streams of golden liquid—golden not in color alone, but golden in value if treasured and used upon hungry soils, instead of being lost in roadside ditches and running streams. In our lectures we have often stated, that five barrels of water, after being leached through a cart-load of rotted manure, contain more plant-food than all that is left behind. This is a positive truth, generally speaking, and yet how few farm-yards are so arranged that their contents are not actually washed by more than five barrels of water to each cart-load.

It is not uncommon for a barrel of rain-water to fall upon every plot of ground two feet square, during the months of April and May, and often the amount greatly exceeds this. Now though some of this evaporates, yet in most yards the greater portion runs off, carrying with it the very richest part of the manures. From a comparatively small yard this wasted liquid is fully equal in value to a tun of the best Peruvian guano, costing \$50. Last week a farmer purchased in this city four tuns of guano for \$200, when we know that, during the past and present month, he has lost from his yard by washing of rains, what would have been equal to six tuns of guano, if there had been a small outlay in properly saving it. We would not discourage the use of Peruvian guano—for in nine cases out of ten it pays a first-rate profit—but our motto is, *first save and use the home-made "guano."*

**How to Save this Liquid.**—Put all kinds of manure under cover, as fast as produced. Pile it up under a shed; or, if shed-room is scarce, place it in heaps where water will not run upon it, and cover with any old boards or slabs—with anything that will shed off the bulk of the rain-water. A good arrangement is to put up a few crotched stakes, with poles across them; cover these with boards, or lay on rails 'slanting' and cover them with straight straw, held on by another layer of rails or poles. Under this extemporized covering throw every particle of animal droppings, straw litter, &c. Such work pays. Any one having twenty animals can afford to hire one man to take care of the manure. One gill of manure washings, placed in a hill of corn, will give it such a

start that it can afterwards take care of itself and produce a large yield. If the manure is preserved unwashed, this valuable portion will be retained, and be ready to supply the first wants of the plant. We repeat, "look out for the golden streams," and do it now if not already done.

### REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**CURCULIO**—J. Mason, Ulster County.—The Matthews remedy, so much talked about, remains *in statu quo*. The committee have taken another year to think about it and try it. We have not much faith in its success. See page 118, vol. xii.

**LIME QUERIES**—S. Ramsey, Tenn.—On a "loose black soil with a gray bottom," and indeed on any soil, lime may be sown broadcast and plowed in. The best plan, however, is to sow it upon the plowed surface and work it in with a harrow, or cultivator. The end to be aimed at is to get the lime incorporated as thoroughly and uniformly as possible with the soil several inches in depth.

The quantity and time of application depends much upon the condition of the soil. If it is dry, warm, and light, the application may immediately precede planting or sowing. On such soils a small quantity is needed, say 5 to 25 bushels per acre, according to lightness of soil. On wet, heavy soils, the longer the time allowed for the lime to act, the better. So the amount may be profitably increased to from 30 to 50 or more bushels per acre, depending upon the coldness, "sourness," &c.

It should be kept in mind that the effect of lime is to decompose (or decay) the vegetable matter in the soil; and that too large quantities upon a dry, light soil may do this too rapidly. See vol. xii, page 193, first column.

**DISSOLVING BONES**—E. Sandford, Steuben County, N. Y.—Answer in a week or two. In the mean time see vol. xi, page 113, and vol xii, page 56, in both of which places this subject is treated of at length.

**FERTILIZERS, FOREIGN**—Wm. H. W., Massachusetts.—An article will appear on this subject soon.

### UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society held their annual meeting at Washington, D. C., commencing on the 21st ult. Twenty-six States were represented by accredited delegates from State and County societies. The exercises opened with an address from the President of the society, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in which he recapitulated the operations of the society during the past year. This address was well received, and has been printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

A variety of resolutions, &c., were discussed, an address delivered in the evening, by the venerable George Washington Park Custis, after which the officers and committees were entertained at the National Hotel with a sumptuous repast by Col. C. B. Calvert, the proprietor of "Riversdale." On the second day, Mr. King, of New-York, re-

ported from the nominating committee, consisting of one from each State, and the following officers were chosen for 1855:

#### PRESIDENT.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts.

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John D. Lang, Maine.	J. T. Worthington, Ohio.
H. F. French, N. H.	B. Gratz, Ky.
Fred. Holbrook, Vt.	M. P. Gentry, Tenn.
B. V. French, Mass.	Jos. Orr, Ind.
Jas. J. Cooke, R. I.	J. A. Kinnicutt, Ill.
John T. Andrew, Conn.	Thos. Allen, Mo.
Henry Wagner, N. Y.	T. B. Flournoy, Ark.
Isaac Cornell, N. J.	J. C. Holmes, Mich.
Isaac Newton, Pa.	Jackson Morton, Fla.
C. H. Holcomb, Del.	T. G. Rusk, Texas.
H. G. S. Key, Md.	J. W. Grimes, Iowa.
G. W. P. Custis, Va.	B. C. Eastham, Wis.
Henry K. Burgwyn, N. C.	J. M. Horner, Cal.
James Hopkinson, S. C.	Jos. H. Bradley, D. C.
D. A. Reese, Ga.	S. M. Baird, New-Mexico.
A. P. Hatch, Ala.	H. H. Sibley, Minnesota.
A. G. Brown, Miss.	Joseph Lane, Oregon.
J. D. B. DeBow, La.	J. L. Hayes, Utah.
Gen. Whitfield, Kansas.	Mr. Giddings, Nebraska.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John A. King, N. Y.	B. Perley Poor, Mass.
C. B. Calvert, Md.	A. Watts, Ohio.
A. L. Elwyn, Penn.	John Jones, Del.

J. Wentworth, Illinois.

#### SECRETARY.

WM. S. KING, Boston, Mass.

#### TREASURER.

B. B. FRENCH, Washington, D. C.

On a report of the executive committee, Dr. Elwyn, of Penn., Henry Wager, of New-York, Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Mass., Col. Anthony Kimmel, of Md., and Chas. L. Flint, of Mass., were appointed delegates to attend the coming Industrial Exhibition at Paris.

A great variety of reports were read, which will be embodied in the forthcoming volume of the proceedings of the society. This will be furnished to the members, and will of itself amply repay the expense of membership. We defer further reference to the doings of the society till the reception of the official record of transactions.

**PERSONS** wishing information as to buying, selling, leasing or renting farms, securing laborers, procuring situations and the like, will do well to consult our weekly advertising columns, where they will be likely to meet with something of interest.

**GOOD MILKERS.**—Mr. B. H. Andrews, of Waterbury, Conn., informs us that one of his Devon cows made 9 lbs. 6 oz. butter in seven successive days, and another cow yielded, in the season of 1851, 210 lbs. of butter, and raised a calf till three months old.

#### ENGRAVINGS FOR THE AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

—As numerous inquiries are made of us in respect to these, we desire to say, that all such should be addressed to L. F. Allen, Black Rock, Erie Co., N. Y. The party who wishes to have his animals appear in this volume, must be at his own expense for the sketching and engraving, as it is for his own interest entirely that his own animals appear in the Herd Book.

Our thanks are especially due to correspondents for their numerous favors, and we solicit their continuance. We have a number of communications on hand which will soon appear.



# CHEMISTRY FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS.

## CHAPTER IX.

*Hydrogen—Symbol H—Atomic Weight 1.*

75. In the figure below we have an illustration of the manner of catching or retaining hydrogen as fast as it is set at liberty from the oxygen, with which it is combined to form water. This apparatus is very simple, and any one of our readers can make it.



For ordinary experiments the bottle may be of any kind of glass, and of any shape and size, though one holding about a pint, having a wide-mouth neck, is more convenient. We have used large vials, syrup, pepper-sauce, common junk, and beer bottles. Through a tightly-fitting cork a hole is made for inserting the small bent tube *a*. This tube may be of lead pipe, glass, tin, or even of wood. Our first gas tube (which we used on the farm where we could get no other) was a long hollow reed, which bent easily. The most convenient tube is one of small lead pipe. Care should be taken to have it fit tightly in the cork. The opening through the cork may be made with a round file or burning iron. The vessel *b* may be a deep tin pan or wash-dish, or a small tub, bucket, or pail, filled nearly full of water. *C* is a tumbler filled with water, standing bottom upward in the water, but raised from the bottom of the vessel far enough for the crooked tube to go under its edge.

To use this apparatus, the cork is taken out, a handful of small slips of zinc are put in, then water enough added to cover them, and finally a little sulphuric acid (common oil of vitriol) is slowly poured in from a vial or bottle, until bubbles begin to rise quite rapidly. The cork with the tube through it, is now pressed firmly into its place. The hydrogen gas that is formed, having no other place of escape, goes over through the tube, and escapes under the tumbler at *c*; and rises up and takes the place of the water, just as air would, should you take one end of a tube in your mouth and blow under the tumbler. But there is considerable air in the tube and bottle, and on this account a good many bubbles should be allowed to escape before the end of the tube is put under the inverted tumbler.

You can fill a bottle or glass jar, or any other vessel, with gas in the same manner. First fill the vessel with water, and place the hand or a piece of pasteboard over its mouth, to prevent air from entering while you are turning it bottom upward into the water over the end of the tube at *c*. You will see that the water keeps the air from mingling with the gas.

We have been thus particular in describing this simple apparatus, because it will serve for producing and collecting other gasses or air-like substances.

76. When you have a tumbler filled with hydrogen gas, you can raise it up gently from the surface of the water, and the gas will remain in it for some time, because it is so much lighter than the air (70); but after a time it will become mingled with it, because the air is always in motion. If you turn the tumbler right side up, the hydrogen gas will instantly rise up, and the heavier air sink into the tumbler.

77. Raise the tumbler up gently and bring a lighted candle under it, and the gas will take fire and burn slowly. If the candle is thrust up into the tumbler it will go out, because it can not burn without the oxygen of the air; but though the candle goes out while in the gas, the gas itself will continue to burn at the edge of the tumbler where it comes in contact with the air. You will remember we said (74) that, in burning, the hydrogen unites with oxygen from the air, to form new particles of water.

Here is another example of *elective* (or choosing) affinity, described in chapter vi. In air,  $N_2O$ , or  $NNO$ , the oxygen (O) is united with nitrogen (N), but when heated by the flame, it exerts a choice (or its stronger affinity), and leaves the nitrogen and unites with the hydrogen (H) to form a new substance—water. So we shall find that all ordinary kinds of combustion, or burning, are produced by oxygen leaving the air and uniting with the burning substances, on account of having a greater affinity for them than for nitrogen.

78. Another very pretty experiment, and one easily performed, is made as follows: Fit the stem of a common smoking-pipe into a cork adapted to the neck of the bottle containing the hydrogen-producing materials (water, zinc and acid). This is shown in the figure. Let the gas escape for some minutes, so that the air may all be driven out, and then light the jet of gas at the upper end of the pipe-stem. It will burn with an almost invisible flame, as long as any gas is produced. Hold an inverted tumbler over this flame for a moment, and the inside will be coated with a condensed vapor of water, formed by the union of the hydrogen with the oxygen of the air during the burning.



N. B.—Before bringing flame near the gas jet, a towel should be placed around the bottle, so that, in case the air should not all be expelled and an explosion take place, the towel may prevent any pieces of glass from injuring the experimenter. (See note at end of last chapter.)

79. A glass or tin tube held down over the burning jet, will often produce a shrill musical sound.

80. Hold a large-size pistol barrel over the gas jet when not on fire, and let a little of the gas rise and mingle with the air inside the barrel, keeping the thumb over the priming-hole, to prevent its escape upward. Close the muzzle with a previously fitted cork, and, removing the thumb, apply a lighted match, when a loud report will take

place, owing to the rapid union of the hydrogen and oxygen (of the air).

We advise you to read over chapter vi and vii and this one, and try to understand fully where the hydrogen comes from, and how it is obtained.

*For the American Agriculturist.*

## RECIPES—DRUGGING FOOD.

### A LADY'S PROTEST.

A late number of your paper contains some very sensible remarks from one of your lady correspondents, upon the subject of Recipes and Recipe Books, and their advantage to young housekeepers. I class myself under this head, and am always happy to obtain good or new ideas from experienced housekeepers, be they young or old, and regard that portion of your paper devoted to hints upon household affairs and domestic economy as not the least important. While I cordially agree with your correspondent in her remarks upon this subject, I must beg to disagree in the Recipes which she furnishes. Why must soda and cream of tartar, enter so largely into the composition of all our cakes, be they for breakfast or tea?

In my experience I have found *well-beaten* eggs to serve every purpose in rendering the article "light," which I suppose is the object aimed at, in introducing the soda and cream of tartar. If we *must* be drugged, let us have it in some other form. If the medicine *must* be taken, let us find it in its proper place, not on the shelves of our kitchen pantries, nor on our breakfast and tea-tables. It seems to be quite a prevalent idea that good bread can not be made without the addition of soda or saleratus. If housekeepers will but take a little more trouble in preparing yeast, see to it that none goes into the composition of the bread but such as is perfectly sweet, and a little care that the bread is baked before it becomes acid from being *over-raised*, I think they would soon find an improvement. You have already given us so many valuable hints with regard to this, the most important branch of household art, that I need not dilate upon it. It would require but little experience, and a slight knowledge of chemical combinations, to show that bread rendered light by saleratus, soda, &c., is not as sweet, is less moist, and tastes less like fresh bread, than that made with well prepared yeast alone. Let us see upon the tables of our farmers, and of our young housekeepers, *light, sweet and digestible* bread, rendered so by fresh yeast, and not by an admixture from the shelves of the druggist. Let your correspondent try her recipes, *without* the soda and cream of tartar, but *with thoroughly beaten* eggs, and give us the result of her experience, and I am certain she will find her cake better in every respect. It will taste better, keep better, (if that be any object,) and I am sure after one or two trials, she will be pleased with the change. Our grandmothers and fathers never *heard* of such a mode of cooking, and though we are progressing in the culinary art, as well as in all others, I think if we build upon their foundations we shall find it a good one. I have already found myself the gainer, by making



use of some of the recipes, which have appeared in the Ladies Department, and trust your lady readers will furnish many more; but pray, Mr. Editor, banish all *medicated* cake and bread from your columns, that we may the sooner see them banished from the "Recipe Books" and tables of our housekeepers. I have a horror of this mode of cooking and beg you will use your influence in inducing your lady friends to lay it aside.

Brooklyn, Conn. P.

For the American Agriculturist  
**CATTLE AND SHADE TREES.**

In a late number of the *American Agriculturist*, there is an article on the subject of shade trees, as being injurious to pastures, &c. This article is the practical experience of Mr. A. B. Dickinson, of Hornby, Steuben, Co., N. Y. Mr. Dickinson has come to the conclusion that shade trees in pastures are an injury and a nuisance, causing his cattle to spend so much time under the "shade," that they will not eat, and of course will not fatten so well as in open pastures; so he has commenced a general "death" to the trees by laying the ax at the root. Very well. Now I shall not attempt to say that Mr. D. is not right, when he says that his cattle do much better in open pastures—that is to say, they make more beef in such pastures than when fed in well shaded fields. Still, this policy, to me, looks like a narrow-contracted and short-sighted management, even where farming is carried on for "profit" and nothing else.

Mr. Dickinson has a lone farm of some 2,500 acres, probably owning in all some 3,000 acres of land, and he buys about 1,000 head of steers every spring for fattening, and still he has come to the conclusion that he can not afford to let his cattle have shade to stand under during the heat of the season, as he loses money by the operation. \* \*

But, in some editorial remarks upon the article, you, Mr. Editor, say in substance that trees injuriously affect young crops under them; that grass will not contain as much nutriment when grown in shade as in the open sunlight, and that cattle will not feed as well under trees as out, owing to the grass being of an inferior quality. And, that although cattle and sheep may appear to enjoy themselves much better under the shade in a very hot day than in the sun, yet flies and insects follow them under the shade and annoy them quite as much as in the sun. Very well. Now, allowing all this to be true, yet the shaded cattle have an advantage—namely, they are protected from the sun, and can afford to whip off and kick flies under the shade better than when grazing. But I claim that this is only one side of the question.

How much groups or shade trees protect cattle and sheep from storms throughout the season, is a consideration not entered in the account. It is well known that, in our climate, from the middle of May to the middle of June, we have many cold storms of rain, and also from September to the 20th of October, including the usual equinoctial storms, of more or less severity. Every farmer can

see that the trees break a storm of two-thirds its force, and the cattle will resort to such shelters in all cases when they are at hand. Is not this fact worth something, and did Mr. D. consider this point well when he commenced a general "onslaught" upon his shade trees?

Again, Mr. D. is opposed to running streams and ponds of water for cattle to stand in, as they are an injury to the growth of fattening cattle. Rather a new idea, but it may be a true one after all. But one thing is certain, cattle should at all times have pure, running water to drink, whether in large quantities or small. And would not our cold, drenching storms of rain, in spring and fall, without any protection whatever by trees, be as injurious to cattle as resting about or in a pond of water during the heat of summer? Neither is it always true that grass growing under trees is rejected by grazing stock, as I have often seen instances to the contrary, where grass has been fed down quite as closely as in the open pasture. But when such grass is rejected, it is generally owing to the stamping of the cattle and their droppings.

Pasture lands remain green much longer when they are well protected by trees, than if the lands are entirely open. This fact, I think, every grazier could see for himself during the season just past, if he gave the subject any attention.

L. DURAND.

DERBY, Ct., March 1855.

**HOP GROWING.**

SOIL AND MODE OF CULTURE, CONTINUED.

The preliminary processes are well described in a letter from a hop grower of great experience in the town of Wilmington. "Deep, loamy soil," says he, "is the best for hops. Good corn land is always good hop land. To prepare land for hops, plow nine or ten inches deep; spread eight cords of manure to the acre; mix it with the soil by cross-plowing; furrow or mark out the land the same as for corn; plant the hop roots in every other hill; this gives three-fourths of the ground for corn or potatoes the first year. Hops have running roots, from one foot to three feet long, with joints or eyes to them. These roots are cut from the old hill every spring after they have been planted two years. The joints or eyes are two or three inches apart. These are the roots to plant; cut them so as to have three joints to a piece, and put three pieces to a hill. Cover them three inches deep. The first year they produce no hops. The second year the quantity and quality are likely to be as good as ever from the same field. Hops are commonly planted at a distance which gives eight hundred hills to the acre. They do not commonly receive, after being planted, more than two shovelfuls of manure to each hill. This makes about four cords to the acre. They are on poles from thirteen to twenty feet long. There are some farmers in the west part of our town who are making some improvements in growing hops. As I pass by their yards, I notice the poles are longer than they were in former years.

"In the early part of my life I lived with the largest hop grower then in Reading. After leaving him I raised hops for myself four years, and from experience I am satisfied that it is as easy with new white birch poles twenty-five feet long, instead of poles from thirteen to twenty feet long, and with eight cords of manure to the acre in the place of four cords, to raise from one thousand to sixteen hundred pounds to the acre, as to raise one-half that quantity with the short poles and small quantity of manure. The hoeing would be the same, and the picking would be less. The long pole, if it has ever so many hops on it, is always easier and

quicker picked than the short pole. It is seldom we see first-rate hops growing on a short pole; equally as seldom do we see refuse hops growing on a long pole. It is said by some that long poles strain the roots. I think it more straining to the roots to have vines go beyond the top of the short pole, bend and split open, the sap of the vine running out, and the hops starving for the want of it. I once knew a man who tried the experiment of white birch poles twenty-five feet long. The result was, that two men built a hop bin in the morning, carried it out into the field, and picked forty-two hills, which produced one hundred and one pounds of first-sort hops, inspected by Col. Jaques, and pronounced by him to be the best that season. Fifty pounds would have been a great day's work of short poles."

Another practical hop grower, writing from Lunenburg, says: "In answer to your request for information respecting the cultivation of hops in this town, I would reply, that there are fifteen hop growers, and the quantity yielded the present year was about fifteen thousand pounds. With respect to the mode of cultivation, the ground is plowed as early in the spring as it can conveniently be done. The hills are then opened and the running roots cut off. They are then manured upon the hill with one or two shovelfuls of good compost manure, which is immediately covered with the hoe. They are then ready for the poles. After these are set, and the vines are of suitable length for tying, this is done. They are then plowed and hoed. This is usually performed three times before haying, and once after, this last being principally for the purpose of keeping down the weeds. At the proper time, usually about the first of September, picking is commenced. Some two or three weeks after picking and drying they are pressed into bales of suitable size, and are then ready for the market."

From what has been said, it will be seen that the proper time for setting out the roots or cuttings is in the spring. These do not grow luxuriantly, and need not be poled the first year. Some cultivators are accustomed to cover the hills in the winter with a shovelful of manure, to prevent any liability to injury by the frost. What has been said above from practical and experienced cultivators in this State will give an idea of the mode of treatment during the first season, and to some extent during subsequent seasons, of the hop plantation. From the following extract from the *British Husbandry*, it will be seen that the practice is a little more thorough in England, though substantially the same: "When the spots for the different hills have been marked out, the earth is dug out of each to the depth of about two feet, and of nearly the same width; and then, if a portion of fine garden mold can be got, or, if not, a compost of well-rotted dung and earth, it is placed in the holes, which are filled with finely-pulverized soil. The plants are then put in. Some put three or more in a circle, [hill,] others two, and some only one good plant; put the most general plan is to place three in each hole, at the depth of about six inches, and great nicety should be observed in fixing them. The holes made by the dibble for that purpose are in a slanting direction, outward, so that the roots of the hop may grow in an inclined position, in which the poles are afterward placed, without allowing their vines to be interlaced. Some careful growers, indeed, put the fine mold gently in, around and upon the plants, with the land. The plants should also be raised above the natural level of the ground, both in order that the hop may rise high enough to form the hillock to be made around them, and that the roots may have a great depth of loose earth below them; for, when



the land is very open, they penetrate so far into the soil that they have been found on a very rich, deep loam, in the neighborhood of Farnham, to the depth of twenty feet."—*C. L. Flint's Second Annual Report to the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.*

(To be Continued.)

**BREADSTUFFS IN THE INTERIOR.**—That the price of breadstuffs, more especially Indian corn, will largely decline in the spring, when the western rivers and lakes are freed from ice, cannot be doubted. The drouth of the past summer was limited to a belt of country extending from Iowa to Tennessee. North of the center line of Iowa the crops of corn and potatoes were good—quite equal to those of former years. The whole of that crop and a part of that of the previous year are still there awaiting transportation. One of the first effects of the drouth was to impede the navigation of the Upper Mississippi and the Illinois rivers, and, by raising the charge for freight, prevented the corn last fall from being sent to market. Of the previous year's crop, only a portion was sent forward for the same reason (low water), and also because the farmers, being able to do so, held portions of their crop for an anticipated rise of price.

We heard the quantity of old corn on hand last fall on the Illinois river alone estimated at three millions of bushels.

In Iowa and Northern Illinois there is a very large quantity of Indian corn and wheat which will be sent to market as soon as navigation opens.

We have conversed with persons from Iowa, who state as a fact that around Iowa City, and at other points in the interior, the price of corn this fall and winter was fifteen cents per bushel, and that on the river could be purchased for twenty-five cents.

If these figures are correct (and we have no doubt of the truth of them), it is obvious that when navigation opens a part of this grain must reach this market and be sold at a price below that which it now rules.

*Louisville Journal.*

**SHEEP DYING.**—The sheep in some of the western wool-growing regions have suffered severely during the past winter—the great drouth of last autumn having destroyed their pasturage. The Cleveland (O.) Leader of Monday week, says:

The farmers of Carroll County have lost a very large number of sheep. One man's flock in that county has suffered a diminution of 500 head.

Almost every sheep-grower has sustained loss. The clip of the great wool region of Ohio will be considerably reduced from that of last year.

**CROPS IN GEORGIA.**—From Atlanta, north, as far as Dalton, in this State, the grain crops are said to present flattering prospects for a bountiful yield the coming season. The country generally appears to be in a high state of prosperity. Notwithstanding the high prices ruling at present, especially for grain, there seems to be no complaint for want of money with which to purchase, as was the case but a short time back.—*Savannah Republican, March 15.*

**THE WHEAT CROP—THE COMING SEASON.**—We learn from the Alton Courier, the editor of which has recently made a trip across the central portion of Illinois, that, however short the crops might have been last year, it has not deterred the farmers of the State from seizing every portion of favorable time during the fall for sowing their wheat, and the result shows that there is at least twenty per cent more acres now in wheat than in

any previous year. The winter has been exceedingly favorable, and if we should be blessed with our extraordinary spring, Illinois will have an amount of wealth in that single crop, which it would be difficult to estimate.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

**CATTLE DYING.**—The Abingdon (Va.) Democrat states a distressing mortality exists among the cattle of that part of the State, caused by the want of food. Several gentlemen in Russel county have lost forty or fifty head. Others have preserved the lives of their stock by felling peculiar kind of trees, the twigs and branches of which the cattle feed on.

## Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,  
Is relished by the best of men."

### PARODY.

'Tis the last cake of supper,  
Left steaming alone,  
All its light brown companions  
Are buttered and gone.  
No cake of its kindred,  
No cookie is nigh,  
To steam on the platter,  
Or near its mate lie.

I'll not leave thee, thou lone one,  
To meet a cold fate,  
Since thy mates are all eaten,  
Come lie on my plate!  
Thus kindly I'll butter  
Thy steaming sides o'er,  
And think on thy sweetness,  
When thou art no more.

Thus all cakes must follow,  
Three times every day,  
When breakfast is ready  
They vanish away.  
When hunger is mighty,  
And sickness has flown,  
No cake can inhabit  
The table alone.

### A MERITED REBUKE.

Among the good things that pass before us, we have rarely found anything better than the following merited rebuke, told by a western correspondent. He says: "At Lafayette, a well-dressed man, accompanied by an interesting-looking lady, evidently his wife, and two sweet little children, entered the cars. He was short of stature, with a short, turned-up nose, a short, thick lip, small eyes, and imperceptible eye-brows. The lady had a pleasing expression on her pale countenance, that bore the impress of suffering patience. Her younger child appeared sick, and tossed fretfully on her wearied knee. The other soon grew tired of the irksomeness of the car, and became fretful and impatient. The man, for I can not call him a gentleman, lay lazily reading a paper, lounging on a whole seat he monopolized to himself, though other passengers were standing. At length, the lady perfectly unable to attend to the two little ones, in a tone of gentleness that had something of fear in it, besought him to attend to the wants of the elder. She was answered in a loud and abrupt tone that attracted everybody's attention: "Don't bother me!" Her eyes dropped; a look of mingled sorrow and shame came over her face, but she said not a word. A few moments afterwards the conductor, Mr. Paul, came along, and the man inquired of him the distance to Michigan City. With a tone modeled to the life after that previously used by his interrogator, Paul hissed out, "Don't bother me!" The

man's eyes glared fury, as he demanded the reason of such an insult, and threatened to resent it unless a proper apology was offered. "I shall offer no apology for my language," said the noble-hearted conductor, "neither will you resent it; for a man who deems himself injured by having applied to him the same language he has disgraced himself by applying to a lady, is too little of a gentleman to be apologized to, and too much of a coward to dare to resent it!"

**WHERE'S THE SKULEMASTER?**—The Boston Transcript gives the following as a specimen of the literature of one of the new officials of Massachusetts. The note was addressed to one of the Directors of the House of Industry, by one of the new-elected overseers of the poor. It is possible that his pen was out of order. Here is the note:

Boston feb 12, '55.

Mr. —

Sur, Mrs — wishes to Go to the Horspittle. She was Born in Boston  
Respect yours

overseur of the  
Poor ward —

The "overseur" in his turn ought to apply immediately for permission to enter "a primary skule."

### A COLD PUN.

A certain wit declared of late  
That every acting magistrate  
Was water in a freezing state.

—That is, JUST-ICE.

### A TANDEM.

The correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser thus poetically describes Louisville:

"This town does very curious seem,  
For boys run loose at random;  
And when the folks want a splendid team,  
They hitch two jackasses before a dray and get a big nigger with a red shirt on up behind to drive 'em tandem."

"Madam, has your piano an æolian attachment?" asked Sam, the other night, of the wife of a man who appeared to live up to it if not beyond his income.

"Hush," whispered Seth in his ear, "it has a sheriff's attachment!"  
Sam dropped the subject.

"Never pull out a gray hair," said a gentleman to a daughter, "as two generally come to its funeral." "I don't care how many comes to the funeral if they only come dressed in black."

If you put two persons in the same bedroom, one of whom has the tooth-ache and the other is in love, you will find that the person who has the tooth-ache will go to sleep first.

**A WIT'S EPIGRAPH ON RICHELIEU.**—Benserade, the Court Poet, wrote the following epitaph on the great Cardinal:

Here lies, his life and labors through,  
The far-famed Cardinal Richelieu;  
But what brings forth my tears and sighs,  
Is that my pension with him dies.

"Do you think you are fit to die?" said a step-mother to her neglected child.

"I don't know," said the little girl, taking hold of her dress, and inspecting it—"I guess so—if I ain't too dirty."

The fellow who slept under "the cover of night," complains that he came very near freezing.



## BREAD AND BEGGARS.

The New Orleans Picayune, in speaking of the vast number of the stout and hearty-looking beggars, of both sexes, which now infest that city, relates the following anecdote:

An old acquaintance of ours, a man of large heart, but of a shrewd and inquisitive intellect, who had been annoyed by the frequent calls of these strapping, sturdy, but piteous applicants, hit on an expedient which worked so very well in his case, that we feel inclined to recommend it to the consideration of those who are similarly annoyed. Going one day to the door, he found at it a young man of about eighteen or twenty years, and looking able at least to earn a dollar a day, who begged for a picayune to buy him a loaf of bread.

"Don't you want the money to buy whiskey?"

"No; to buy bread."

"Are you hungry?"

"Very."

"Could you eat a loaf of bread if I was to give you one?"

"Yes."

"Come in, then, and I will see what can be done for you."

He was led into the dining room, a stout man servant summoned, and a loaf of bread and a glass of water put on the table. He was then invited to lay to and help himself, and particular instructions were given to the servants to give the fellow a sound whaling in case he did not eat the loaf, crust and all. The poor fellow, who evidently was no more in want of bread than he was of a coat with nine tails to it, went at the task bravely, but couldn't accomplish it—all the food he had swallowed before rose in rebellion at such an idea, and after an hour's labor, he was forced to yield and plead sickness of the stomach. He was well thrashed and kicked out of the house, and the choice blackguardism that he hurled back when fully free, convinced every one that he was not fit for their sympathy.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON THE MARKETS.—"I don't understand the bills," says Mrs. Partington, as she wiped over her specks to read over a second time the market returns. "They say the market is 'firm'; well, so it ought to be, for they've newly paved it with granite. And I wonder what they mean by 'a better feeling in the market.' I am *shore* I don't feel any better there; and I don't believe anybody does but the butchers, and that's when they're pocketing the money—things are so dear. Then it says that the trade 'embraces ten hogsheds of tobacco'; I should like to have seen that; it must have been a real *teching* sight. Why do they say, 'coffee was a drug'? I always thought coffee was a *vegetarian*; but, perhaps, that's before it undergoes the necessary *procession*. Tallow, it says, was 'firm'; well, I'm glad of that; let's hope now that our candles won't *ignate* away so *dreadful* fast. The tea market, I find, was 'dull'; that must have been before it was *lit* up. In wheat and barley there was 'no *alteration*'; I should think not, indeed—how should there be? But 'on the whole, the trade ruled *brisk*, at last *quotations*'; why, what *quotations* could they be to make the farmers so *brisk*? 'We hear that in the potatoe district the diseased produce does not exceed one potatoe in a bushel!' Why, its *enuff* to breed a famine. 'Hay was *stationary*'; well, that must have been a *topogrothical* error, unless they have found out the way of making paper out of *fibres*. 'There was a *liberal supply of flour*'; ah, that must have been the work of some *filan-profests* who cared for the poor. Heaven bless 'em! And 'last week's rates were

readily obtained'; well, that's a good hearing; considering how bad the times are, it's a wonder to me how *rates and taxes* can be readily obtained." Bless thee, Dame Partington, for thy simple and honest criticisms upon market returns! Evidently thou art not deeply versed in technicalities.

SCENE IN BROADWAY.—A prostrate horse—street blocked up by officious citizens assisting—policeman stands by, whistling cheerfully, hands in his pockets—gentleman approaches him carefully and walks away.

Scene changes.—Same policeman reads a newspaper leasurately at the corner of a cross street and Broadway. Gentleman approaches as before:

(To Policeman.) Will you oblige me with your name, sir?

Policeman.—What do you want to know for?

Interlocutor.—That is none of your business, sir. A policeman must give his name to any citizen who asks it.

Policeman demures, but gives it. Interlocutor walks away. Presently the parties repass each other. Policeman, who has been ruminating, rushes out and accosts the questioner:

"Aren't you the gentleman who asked me my name a little time ago?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, I want to know what you asked that question for?"

Answer refused.

Policeman (getting fierce).—Tell me what your name is, will you?

Questioner (cheerfully).—With great pleasure. My name is FERNANDO WOOD.

Policeman is very humble, apologizes, and has visions of stern reprimands, or possibly a dismissal.

Isn't that pretty well for the first story about the Mayor? People about town are talking of it, in connection with remarks on "new brooms."—N. Y. Times.

BYRON AND PEEL.—There was at school a fine clever boy, who was known as "little Bob Peel." One day it happened that one of the older boys, a stout, brutal fellow, undertook to make "fag"—that is, a sort of school slave of young Peel; but the little hero resisted with all his might. This tyrant, however, soon conquered, and then proceeded to beat him in a most cruel manner. In the midst of this another boy somewhat older than Peel, but too small to hope to master the large boy, came running up, with tears in his eyes, and his cheeks hot with indignation, asked how many blows he meant to inflict.

"Why, what is that to you, you young rascal!" was the reply.

"Because, if you please," said the noble lad, "I would take half."

This boy was afterwards Lord Byron. Little Bob was the great Robert Peel; but the big bully who beat them, nobody knows anything about him.

A young man and a female once upon a time stopped at a country tavern. Their awkward appearance excited the attention of one of the family, who commenced conversation with the female, by inquiring how far she traveled that day? "Traveled!" exclaimed the stranger, somewhat indignant, "we didn't travel! *we rid*!"

A bachelor, the other morning, remarked that wives who use the needle are like the enemy spoken of in the parable—they *sew tares* while the husbandmen sleeps.

Lengthened sweetness long drawn out—a pretty girl seven feet high.

## BY AND BY.

There is music enough in these words for the burden of a song. There is a hope wrapped up in them, and an articulate heat of the human heart.

By and by! We heard it as long ago as we can remember, when we made brief but perilous journeys from chair to table, and from table to chair again.

We heard it the other day when two parted that had been "loving in their lives," one to California, the other to our lonely home. Everybody says it some time or other. The boy whispers it to himself, when he dreams of exchanging the stubbed little shoes for boots, like a man.

Then man murmurs it; when in life's middle watch he sees his plans half finished, and his hopes yet in bud, waving in a cold late spring.

The old man says it when he thinks of putting off the mortal for the immortal, to-day for to-morrow.

The weary watcher for the morning whiles away the dark hours with "by and by; by and by."

Sometimes it sounds like a song; sometimes there is a sigh or a sob in it. What wouldn't the world give to find it in the almanac, set down somewhere, no matter if in the dead of December, to know that it would surely come. But fairy-like as it is, flittering as a star-beam over the dewy shadows of the year, nobody can square it; and when we look back upon the many times these words have beguiled us, the memory of that silver "by and by" is like the sunrise of Ossian, "pleasant but mournful to the soul."

ANECDOTE OF REV. E. H. CHAPIN.—At Ballard's Seminary, where young Chapin was prepared for College, it was customary for the teachers to call on the boys to relate some incident which had come under their observation. It was in the spring of the year, when it was customary for farmers to have an over supply of mutton on the family board, that young Chapin was called upon to "tell the truth." He rose very slowly from his seat, and quietly remarked, in answer to the teacher's request. "It's a *positive fact*—I've lived upon mutton so long that I am ashamed to look a sheep in the face," and sat down again amid roars of laughter from the whole school.

The eloquence of the celebrated Whitfield, it is said was at times irresistible. The accomplished skeptic, Chesterfield, was present when this popular preacher presented the votary of sin under the figure of a blind beggar, led by a little dog. The dog had broken the string. The blind cripple, with his staff between both hands, unconsciously groped his way to the side of a precipice. As he felt along with his staff, it dropped down the descent, too deep to send back an echo. He sought it on the ground, and, bending forward, took one careful step to recover it. But he trod on vacancy, poised for a moment, and then fell headlong. Chesterfield sprang from his seat, exclaiming, "By heaven! he is gone?"

Jones stepped up to a gentleman who was engaged in conversation with about a dozen others, and said:

"It seems to me I have seen your physiognomy somewhere before, but I cannot imagine where."

"Very likely, I have been the keeper of a prison for upwards of twenty years!"

Gold and silver are metals quite too heavy for us to carry to heaven; but in good hands they can pave the way to it.



**WESTERN ETIQUETTE.**—Our Yankee traveler, who saw the live hoosier, has again written to his mother.

"Western people go to their death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies, as you can down east, without fighting. A few days ago, a man was telling two of his neighbors, in my hearing, a pretty large story. Says I, 'Stranger, that's a whopper!' Says he, 'lay there, stranger.' And in the twinkling of an eye I found myself in the ditch, a perfect quadruped, the worse for wear and tear. Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed, 'that ain't a specimen of your western women is it?' Says he, 'You are afraid of the fever and ague, stranger, aint you?' 'Very much,' says I. 'Well,' replied he, 'that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologize in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman, I swear that these two pistols (which he held cocked in his hand) shall cure you of that disorder entirely—so don't fear stranger!' So I knelt down, and apologized. I admire the western country very much, but blame if I can stand so much etiquette, it always takes me unawares.

**JOHNSON AND SWIFT.**—Dr. Johnson, being one evening in company with some of the first-rate *literati* of the age, the conversation turned chiefly upon the posthumous volumes of Swift, which had not been long published. After having sat a good while collected in himself, and looking as if he thought himself prodigiously superior in point of erudition to his companions, he roundly asserted, in his rough way, that "Swift was a very shallow fellow—a very shallow fellow." The ingenuous Mr. Sheridan, not relishing so despotic an assertion, and, in his opinion, so false a one, as he almost venerated the Dean of St. Patrick's literary talents, replied warmly, but modestly, "Pardon me, sir, for differing from you; but I always thought the Dean a very clear writer." To this modest reply the following laconic answer was immediately vociferated, "All shallows are clear."—*Notes and Queries.*

**UNDER THE SNOW.**—The following story is told by the Berkshire (Massachusetts) Eagle: "At the time of the snow-storm of the 3d of February last, two sheep on the farm of Nathaniel B. Williams, Esq., of Lamesboro', strayed away and were given up by their owner for dead, being covered up in a snow-drift which filled a ditch behind a fence to the depth of about twelve feet. But on the 27th—three weeks and three days after their disappearance—there being a thaw, it occurred to Mr. W. to look after their bodies, when he discovered a small hole in the snow; and upon enlarging it the sheep were discovered in a little cavern in the snow worn to the size of some six feet or less by the heat of their bodies. Nothing disturbed by their hermit fast of three weeks, on being released they scampered off briskly to the barn—with, doubtless, a comfortable appetite."

#### THE WINTER AT THE SOUTH.

**CISTERN WATER A PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA.**

General Brandon writes from Arcoli, near Fort Adams, Miss., underdate of March 9th:

We have had a very remarkable winter, cold and dry. I am certain the people on the plantations have not been prevented by rain from field work one day since the 1st of November last. The river is very low, and those relying on their cisterns for water must suffer great inconvenience, for I do not think any of them have caught ten gallons of water the whole winter. The impression is very

general, that plantations on which cistern water is used by the negroes is exempt from cholera, and I believe it is well founded. The consequence is, that almost all the planters have adopted this means of supplying water, and they are anxious to have their cisterns filled by the winter rains, for the water is cooler, more palatable, and freer from animalcules.

**ANSWER TO INQUIRIES ABOUT BACK NUMBERS, &c.**—Back numbers from the beginning of the present volume can still be supplied at 4 cents per number. Volumes XI, XII, and XIII can be supplied at \$1 per volume unbound; or \$1.50 per volume bound. The first ten volumes (new edition) can be furnished bound at \$1.25 per volume, or the complete set of ten volumes for \$10. Price of the first thirteen volumes \$14.50. No new edition of the volumes subsequent the tenth will be issued, as the work is too large to admit of stereotyping.

### Markets.

**REMARKS.**—Flour remains at about the prices of our last week's quotations. In the present unsettled state of European affairs, consequent upon the death of Nicholas, Czar of Russia, it is impossible to predict future prices. The supposed general scarcity of grain, has kept back much of it from the market, so that in this city millers find it difficult to obtain necessary supplies. Corn is on the average about one cent per bushel lower than one week ago. The opening of navigation will probably produce some falling off in the prices of grain, as large quantities are now in store in the interior waiting shipment.

Cotton has experienced a large advance upon last week's quotations, amounting to nearly or quite ½ cent per lb. Tobacco, and other southern products, no material change.

Money continues quite easy. Banks are discounting almost all asked of them.

The weather is gradually becoming quite spring-like; in this latitude we have cold nights, and warm days, just the thing for maple sugar makers, and for pulverizing the surface of the ground nicely.

#### PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 20, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

We make scarcely any change in prices to-day. The supply of produce continues moderate, while there is not money enough in market for speculation. Last year the same supply of produce would have commanded double the price they do at present.

#### VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers.....	\$3 75@4 25
Western Mercers.....	do 3 50@4 00
White Mercers.....	do 3 75@4 00
Nova Scotia Mercers.....	do — @3 50
New-Jersey Carters.....	\$ 4 00@4 25
Washington County Carters.....	do 3 25@3 75
Western Reds.....	do 3 50@3 75
Yellow Pink Eyes.....	do 2 75@3 00
Long Reds.....	do 2 75@3 25
Virginia Sweet Potatoes.....	do 2 25@2 75
Philadelphia sweet.....	do 5 00@—
Turnips—Ruta Baga.....	do none
White.....	do 1 75@2 00
Onions—White.....	do — @1 50
Red.....	do 5 00@5 50
Yellow.....	do 3 00@3 50
Cabbages.....	do 4 00@—
do.....	\$ 100 6 00@10 00
Beets.....	do 1 00@1 87
Carrots.....	\$ bbl. 1 75@2 00
Parsnips.....	do 1 50@1 87
	do 1 75@2 12

#### FRUITS, ETC.

Apples—Spitzenbergs.....	\$ bbl. \$4 00@4 50
Greenings.....	do 3 50@4 00
Gilliflowers.....	do 3 50@4 00
Baldwins.....	do 3 75@4 24
Butter—Orange County.....	\$ b. 25@28c.
Western.....	do 18@23c.
Cheese.....	do 11@12c.
Eggs.....	\$ doz. — @23c.

#### NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY March 21, 1855.

There is a decided superiority in the cattle to-day, over anything we have seen for a long time. We saw scarcely any of that ungainly stuff which has been so abundant of late, most of the animals presenting a good appearance, and many of them being really excellent. Notwithstanding this, the market is not very lively. The butchers complain a good deal of high prices, and yield to the brokers very unwillingly. They may be sure, however, that good cattle, in these times, can not be bought for nothing, and will doubtless have occasion to hold that opinion for some time to come. We subjoin a few specimens.

Mr. Joseph Williams had a very choice lot from Ross Co., Ohio, which were selling from 11½ to 12½c.  $\text{\$}$  b. They were fed by R. R. Seymour, and were estimated to weigh 950 lbs.

Cunningham & Walton had a fine lot of heavy cattle, 101 in number, from South Branch, Va., sold by John Merritt. They would weigh about 850 lbs. each, and were selling from 11c. to 12c.

Mr. W. Florence was on hand again to-day with 70 fine cattle, from Pickaway Co., Ohio. They were sold by Barney Bartam, for about the same prices at those above.

Chas. Teed was selling a good lot of cattle from Ohio, at an average of about 11c.

Mr. S. M. Baker, from Pickaway Co., Ohio, was in market to-day for the first time this season. He had 102 cattle, sold by David Belden. Mr. Baker is one of the most extensive feeders in Ohio. He has 36,000 acres of land, which is entirely devoted to raising corn and grazing. He raised last year 600 acres, and fed 500 cattle. He has 2,000 cattle in market, about half the number he had last year. He has been holding on this winter for an advance in prices.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:  
 Extra quality at ..... 11½@12½c.  
 Good retailing quality beef is selling at ..... 10½@11½c.  
 Inferior do. do. .... 9@10½c.  
 Beeves..... 9c.@12c.  
 Cows and Calves..... \$30@45.  
 Veals..... 4½c.@7c.  
 Sheep..... \$4@45.00.  
 Swine, alive, ..... 5c.@5½c.  
 " dead, ..... —@7½c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,.....	2881
Cows,.....	175
Veals,.....	625
Sheep and lambs,.....	4619
Swine,.....	5582

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beeves. 1479  
 Swine..... 8009  
 Sheep..... 1006  
 Veals..... 540

By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves..... 35  
 Cows..... 34  
 Veals..... 487  
 Sheep and Lambs..... 331

By the Hudson River Railroad..... 516  
 Veals..... 24  
 Sheep and Lambs..... 582

New-York State furnished.....	287
Ohio,.....	896
Indiana,.....	187
Illinois,.....	215
Virginia,.....	101
Kentucky,.....	100
Connecticut,.....	13
New-Jersey,.....	—

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs.....	1784
Beeves.....	370
Veals.....	70
Cows and Calves.....	50
The following sales were made at Chamberlain's:	
300 Beef Cattle.....	8½@11c
95 Cows and Calves.....	\$30@40
3,200 Sheep.....	\$2 75@3c.
85 Calves.....	5@6½c.

#### SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, March 21, 1855.

There are no sheep in market to-day at all. Stock is readily taken up as soon as it comes in, and at very high prices. Good sheep sell for 10c.  $\text{\$}$  b. The receipts at Browning's for the last week are only 1,784, a less number than has been received before this season. There are sheep enough, it is said, in the country, but the farmers wish to make good their precious losses, by an advance in prices.

171 Sheep.....	\$395 00
106 do.....	583 00
1 do.....	4 88
234 do.....	1289 25
162 do.....	688 50
161 do.....	991 88
935	\$3,942 51
Average.....	\$4 21.



## PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Cotton—	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	8	8	8	8
Middling.....	9	9½	9½	9½
Fair.....	10	10	10½	10½
Flour and Meal—				
State, common brands.....	8 75	@ 9	—	—
State, straight brands.....	9 12	@ —	—	—
State, favorite brands.....	9 25	@ —	—	—
Western, mixed do.....	9 37½	@ —	—	—
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	9 50	@ 9 62	—	—
Michigan, fancy brands.....	9 75	@ —	—	—
Ohio, common to good brands.....	9 62½	@ 9 75	—	—
Ohio, fancy brands.....	—	@ 9 81	—	—
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	—	@ 10 00	—	—
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 75	@ 10 25	—	—
Genesee, extra brands.....	11 50	@ 12 50	—	—
Canada, (in bond,).....	9 12	@ —	—	—
Brandywine.....	9 37	@ —	—	—
Georgetown.....	9 37	@ 9 75	—	—
Petersburg City.....	9 37	@ —	—	—
Richmond Country.....	—	@ 9 37	—	—
Alexandria.....	—	@ 9 37	—	—
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	—	@ 9 37	—	—
Rye Flour.....	6 25	@ —	—	—
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 18	@ —	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 50	@ —	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	—	@ 22	—	—
Grain—				
Wheat, White Genesee.....	2 70	@ 2 75	—	—
Wheat, do Canada, (in bond,).....	—	@ 2 30	—	—
Wheat, Southern, White.....	2 25	@ 2 30	—	—
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	2 50	@ —	—	—
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 52	@ 2 60	—	—
Rye, Northern.....	1 37	@ —	—	—
Corn, Round Yellow.....	—	@ 1	—	—
Corn, Round White.....	—	@ 97	—	—
Corn, Southern White.....	—	@ 97	—	—
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	—	@ 98	—	—
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	—	@ 98	—	—
Corn, Western Mixed.....	—	@ 98	—	—
Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	@ —	—	—
Barley.....	1 25	@ —	—	—
Oats, River and Canal.....	65	@ —	—	—
Oats, New-Jersey.....	55	@ —	—	—
Oats, Western.....	65	@ —	—	—
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	2 25	@ —	—	—
Hay—				
North River, in bales.....	85	@ 87	—	—
Provisions—				
Beef, Mess, Country.....	—	@ 10	—	—
Beef, Mess, City.....	—	@ 10	—	—
Beef, Mess, extra.....	—	@ 16	—	—
Beef, Prime, Country.....	—	@ 7	—	—
Beef, Prime, City.....	—	@ —	—	—
Beef, Prime Mess.....	—	@ 26	—	—
Pork, Prime.....	—	@ 25	—	—
Pork, Clear.....	—	@ 17	—	—
Pork, Prime Mess.....	—	@ —	—	—
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	—	@ 10	—	—
Hams, Pickled.....	—	@ —	—	—
Shoulders, Pickled.....	—	@ —	—	—
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	—	@ —	—	—
Beef, Smoked.....	—	@ —	—	—
Butter, Orange County.....	—	@ 30	—	—
Cheese, fair to prime.....	—	@ 10½	—	—
Rice—				
Ordinary to fair.....	—	@ 3 50	—	—
Good to prime.....	—	@ 4 37½	—	—
Sugar—				
St. Croix.....	—	@ —	—	—
New-Orleans.....	—	@ 44	—	—
Cuba Muscovado.....	—	@ 44	—	—
Porto Rico.....	—	@ 5	—	—
Havana, White.....	—	@ 74	—	—
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	—	@ 5	—	—
Tallow—				
American, Prime.....	—	@ 11½	—	—
Wool—				
American, Saxony Fleeces.....	—	@ 38	—	—
American, Full Blood Merino.....	—	@ 36	—	—
American, 1 and 1 Merino.....	—	@ 30	—	—
American, Native and 1 Merino.....	—	@ 25	—	—
Superfine, Pulled, Country.....	—	@ 30	—	—
No. 1, Pulled, Country.....	—	@ 21	—	—

## Advertisements.

TERMS—(Invariably cash before insertion):  
Ten cents per line for each insertion.  
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.  
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.  
Ten words make a line.  
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

## CHOICE POULTRY FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT.  
The subscriber has on hand one of the best collections of POULTRY in the country, as proved at the recent exhibitions of the National Poultry Society. Among these are Broom and African Geese; Cayuga Black Ducks, Aylesbury and Chinese White Ducks; Domesticated wild and common Turkeys; Gray, White, Black, Buff and Dominique Shanghais; Black and White Poles, with various other Fancy Fowls. Persons interested are invited to call and see the whole collection. Eggs of the different kinds of the above fowls furnished or sent to order.  
SHERMAN SMITH,  
Port Chester, N. Y.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.  
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano, Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality.  
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON,  
79, 84, 8, 93, 7, 102, 5, 112  
No 54 Wall-st., New-York.

## SITUATION ON A FARM WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, German by birth, of respectable parentage, well educated, and who has been engaged in farming for some years already, in this and his native country, wishes to find a situation with an intelligent, scientific farmer, in the vicinity of New-York preferred, where ample opportunity, practically and theoretically, is afforded to him, to cultivate and perfect his knowledge of agriculture and keeping of stock. He is able and willing to work, and, although he would like to receive the fair value of his labor, is not especially anxious to get high wages, the main object in view being to secure a place where he can acquire a thorough knowledge of his calling, and where he will be well treated.  
If such a situation is obtained by him, his employer shall have no occasion to regret the engagement. Address W. L., care of Editors of Agriculturist.  
79-82n1178

## L. G. MORRIS'S CATALOGUE, WITH

prices attached, of Domestic Animals at private sale, will not be ready for delivery until the first of April. It will contain Short Horned and Devon Bulls and Bull Calves, South-down Rams, Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex Swine.  
Mount Fordham, March 6, 1855  
79n1179

## PURE DEVON FOR SALE.—The year-

ling Bull ALBERT, calved April, 1853. Got by imported Reubens, (winner of several prizes at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York City.) out of a full blood Devon Cow. Good size, and perfectly docile.  
79-82n1173 ALFRED M. TREDWELL,  
Madison, New-Jersey.

## ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and

MOWER.—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED, scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.  
IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE, SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.  
Pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications, AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none.  
J. S. WRIGHT,  
"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. 67-88

## DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.—I have

three Bull Calves, three two-year-old Heifers, one two-year-old Bull, and one Cow 5 years old, that I will sell from my herd of Short Horns—all thoroughbred.  
The Bulls sired by my bulls MONARCH and PRINCE OF ORANGE.  
Monarch by imported Exeter.  
Prince of Orange by imported 3d Duke of Cambridge.  
The Heifers by imported Wolviston.  
THOMAS COWLES,  
Farmington, Hartford Co., Conn.  
79-82n1181

## FARMERS ATTENTION.—Basket Wil-

lows are imported in large quantities from Europe, and yet the market is not supplied.  
The Willows can be grown very profitably in this country; it is believed that more than one hundred dollars per acre profit, can be realized with proper attention.  
WHY NOT TRY IT?  
Cuttings can be had in any quantity upon early application to the subscriber, and instructions for planting &c.  
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.  
Hitherto the labor of peeling willows by hand has been the great objection to their cultivation, but now a machine has been perfected, capable of doing the work of twenty men, and doing it well.  
79-82n1180

## EXTENSIVE AND VERY IMPORTANT

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SHORT-HORNED CATTLE, AT HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Mr. STRAFFORD has the honor to announce to the Agricultural world, that he has received instructions from JOHN S. TONGERAY Esq., to sell by auction, without any reserve, at Hendon, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of April next, the entire and far-famed Herd of SHORT-HORNED CATTLE: consisting of about 100 head of Bulls, Cows and Heifers, which have been purchased and bred with great care and attention, from the most celebrated herds, no expense having been spared in the original selection of Cows and Heifers of the highest breeding and character, to which the following first-class Bulls have been used, viz., Balco (9918), Fifth Duke of York (10168), Earl of Derby (10177), the renowned Duke of Gloster (11332), and other very superior animals. Most of the young stock are by the above-named Bulls; and the Cows and Heifers are principally served by "Duke of Cambridge," a son of Grand Duke (10284), and from "Cambridge Rose 7th," a Cow bred at Kirk-leavington.  
Catalogues, with pedigrees, will be issued in due time, and announced with further particulars in future advertisements.  
London, 13 Euston-square, Feb. 12, 1855. 79-82n1180

## TENTS! FOR AGRICULTURAL AND

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, MILITARY COMPANIES, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

The Subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of Tents of every description, suitable for Agricultural Fairs, Military Encampments, Camp Meetings, Conferences, Political Gatherings, Exhibitions, &c., which he will rent on liberal terms.  
He has a large number of Camp Meeting and Military Tents of the following sizes:—24 feet by 30; 16 by 24; 12 by 17; 9 by 12. Also, for Conferences, Agricultural Societies, &c.—50 feet diameter; 70 feet do; 60 feet do; 50 feet do; and 30 feet by 110; 50 by 50; 50 by 80.  
The tents are of his own manufacture, of the very best material, and are every way desirable. When parties renting Tents desire it, a competent person will be sent to erect and take charge of them.  
He has furnished Tents to the Agricultural Societies of New-York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Canada, and to many other prominent Agricultural and other Associations, and can therefore with confidence refer those who are about purchasing or renting Tents, to any of the officers of these Associations as to the character of his work and fairness of his dealings.

TENTS AND FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MADE TO ORDER.  
He has on hand the largest assortment of Tents on the Continent, sufficient to accommodate seventy thousand persons, and can fill orders for any number of Tents, on short notice. All orders by Mail will meet prompt attention.  
February, 1855  
79, 84, 8, 93, 7, 102, 5, 112  
E. C. WILLIAMS,  
Rochester, N. Y.

## GUANO OUTDONE.—THE GAS

WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

C. B. DeBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the past year, succeeded in manufacturing from the gas works, in and around New-York City, a superior quality of Sulphate of Ammonia, in large quantities, and he is now prepared to furnish.

C. B. DeBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.  
Highly charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers. Price \$45 per ton. DeBURG'S Superphosphate is warranted to contain

SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF AMMONIA.  
Agricultural Societies and distinguished farmers tried many experiments during the last season, and with almost universal success. Detailed accounts of several of these will shortly be placed before the public for examination.

The Proprietor is working for a future and lasting reputation, and will spare no effort to make every bag of Superphosphate bearing his name just what it purports to be. To avoid imposition or deception, every bag will henceforth be distinctly marked

C. B. DeBURG, No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME  
Pamphlets with instructions for its use, &c., will be sent on application. C. B. DeBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.,  
70-82n1151 Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

## FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, situ-

ated in Willingford, New-Haven County, Conn., within half a mile of the center of the village. Said farm contains 70 acres, suitably divided into wood, pasture, meadow and plow land. A never-failing stream of water runs through it. On it is a fine Orchard of grafted Apple trees; also a variety of Cherry, Pear and Plum trees. Said farm is in a high state of cultivation, and is located on one of the pleasantest streets in the town, and is one of the best farms in the county. The buildings are a two-story dwelling with ell and wood-house, all built in the most substantial manner, four years since, and a barn 28 by 64, with cow-houses and wagon-house. There is a first-rate well, also water brought in pipes to barn and house, and capable of being carried to every room in the house. For further particulars inquire of ELIJAH WILLIAMS, on the premises.  
76-82n1188

## TO OWNERS OF GROUNDS, GARD-

ENERS, HORTICULTURISTS, &c.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the Horticultural public, that in order to close the estate of the late Thomas Hogg, the extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Herbaceous and Greenhouse Plants, &c., in the Nurseries at Yorkville, will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, affording to those who are about making improvements on their country estates this season a rare opportunity of doing so.

Of the well-known character of this valuable stock, it is thought to be hardly necessary to speak; it embraces almost every standard article, as well as every novelty of merit known in the Horticultural world, in this country. A priced list of such articles as can be had in quantities will be ready for delivery on the first of March, and can be had on post-paid application.

Orders are respectfully solicited from amateurs and the trade; every attention will be given to have them properly fulfilled, carefully packed and promptly shipped. Where the parties are unknown to the undersigned, or to Mr. Thomas Hogg, Jr., a city reference or acceptance must accompany the order. On all sums of \$100 or upwards an approved note at four months, and on sums of \$50 or upwards an approved note at three months will be received. Under \$50, cash.  
Letters to be addressed to Mr. THOMAS HOGG, Jr., or to the undersigned, "Yorkville, New-York."  
77-82n1167 JAMES HOGG, Administrator.

## WILLARD FELT, No. 191 Pearl-street,

(near Maiden-lane,) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 70-130

## FINE ANGERS QUINCE CUTTINGS,

from one to two feet in length, for SEVEN DOLLARS PER THOUSAND  
READY PACKED,  
At the South Norwalk Nurseries.  
Address, GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.,  
76-82n1163 South Norwalk, Conn.

## READY ON THE 10th OF MARCH.

"HISTORY OF THE HEN FEVER,"  
BY GEORGE F. BURNHAM.  
TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS.

An original humorous account of the POULTRY MANIA!  
By one who has been there!  
Price \$1 25 in cloth \$1 in paper, by mail. Everybody who loves to laugh, buys it. Address  
JAMES FRENCH & CO., Publishers,  
67-82n1174 Boston, Mass.

## TO NURSERYMEN.—10,000 CHERRY

STOCKS for sale, in prime order, 2 and 3 years old, stocky and suitable for working this season.

Also, 3,000 Peach trees, very thrifty and healthy growth, 3 to 5 feet.

Also, 2,000 Quince trees, best market fruit, very thrifty, many of them in a bearing state—for sale by  
76-82n1175 WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J.

## PRACTICAL FARMING.—The subscri-

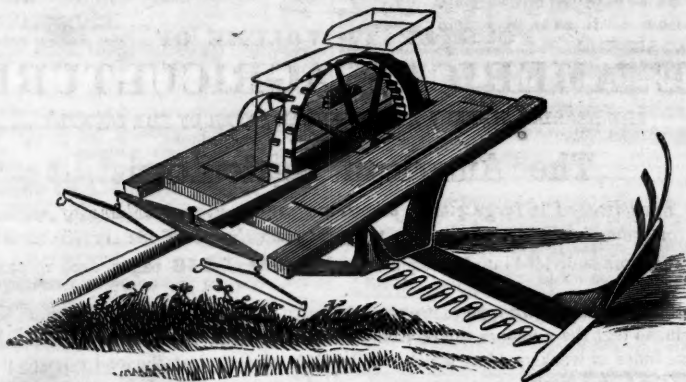
ber will take a few young men into his own family, who are desirous to learn the PRACTICAL MODE OF FARMING in all its branches, after the most approved manner. Being located within two miles of Albany and on one of the most desirable farms in the vicinity, pleasant and healthy inducements are offered that are seldom met with. For further information address  
B. R. KIRTLAND,  
Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.  
Reference—B. P. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of the N. Y. A. Society, Albany, N. Y. 77-82n1173

## SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE

assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem. For sale by  
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.



## ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



## THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

**THIS MACHINE** was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists:

- 1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.
- 2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.
- 3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.
- 4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.
- 5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.
- 6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.
- 7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

## WARRANTY.

ALLEN'S MOWER is warranted to cut and spread from ten to fifteen acres per day, in a workmanlike manner, with a good pair of horses and driver. One day's trial is allowed for the Mower, and in case any thing proves defective within this time, due notice must be given to me, and time allowed to send a person to repair it. If it does not work after this, and the fault is in the machine, it will be taken back and the money paid for it refunded, or a perfect Mower will be given in its place, at the option of the purchaser.

With the Reaper Attachment, it is warranted to cut from twelve to eighteen acres of grain per day, with a good pair of horses, driver and raker.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

**FAN MILLS**—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

**GRAIN DRILLS**—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

**SMUT MACHINES**, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

**HAY AND COTTON PRESSES**—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

**GRAIN MILLS**, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

**GRAIN MILLS**, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$8 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

**TILE MACHINES**—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

**WATER RAMS**, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

**GRASS SEEDS**.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskiet or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurey.

Red and White Clover  
Lucerne.  
Saintfoin.  
Alyssa Clover.  
Sweet-scented Clover.  
Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

**FIELD SEEDS**.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Winter Rye.  
Barley.  
Buckwheat.  
Oats, of several choice kinds.

Spring and Winter Fitches.  
PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

**GARGEN SEEDS**.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

**MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS**.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

**FRUIT TREES**.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

**ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY**.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees and Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.  
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

## DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

**THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS** combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

**SOUTHERN PLOWS**—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

**PLOWS**—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

**CARTS AND WAGGONS**—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

**HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS** of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

**CORN SHELLERS**—For Hand or Horse Power.

**FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL** find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scrapers, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines.

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.  
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

## SHORT HORN BULLS.—I have for sale

three young, thoroughbred SHORT HORN BULLS; ages four months, seven months, eighteen months; colors—brown, red, chiefly red; the get of SPLENDOR, a son of Vane Tem pest and imported Wolviston.

JOHN R. PAGE,  
Sennett, Cayuga Co. N. Y.

## LOP-EARED RABBITS.—The subscriber, according to his promise when he advertised that he could not supply applicants with Rabbits till orders then on file were filled, would now inform them, that those orders have been met, and a few extra pairs of Rabbits remain, of FULL AGE FOR IMMEDIATE BREEDING; price \$15 per pair, carefully hatched and delivered at the American Express Office in Utica.

February 17, 1855. FRANCIS ROTCH.

## FRENCH QUINCE STOCKS.—For sale

by the undersigned, 100,000 Quince Stocks, both Angers and Paris, in cases of 5,000 each, expected to arrive some time next month from France. Apply to E. BOSSANGE, Agent for A. LEROY, 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

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ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE, on receipt of the price annexed.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

- I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
- II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.
- III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.
- IV. The American Rose Culturer. Price 25 cents.
- V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.
- VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.
- VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.
- VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.
- IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.
- X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.
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- XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.
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- XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia. By Blake. Price \$1 25.
- XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1 25.
- XXI. Phelps's Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.
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- XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.
- XXXVI. The American Florists' Guide. Price 75 cents.
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- LIV. Pardee on the Strawberry. Price 50 cents.
- LVI. Norton's Scientific Agriculture—New Edition. Price 75 cents.
- LVII. DADD'S MODERN HORSE DOCTOR. Price \$1.
- LVIII. Diseases of Horses' Feet. Price 25 cents.
- LIX. Guinon's Milk Cows. Price 35 cents.
- LX. Longstroth on Bees. Price \$1 25.
- LXI. Book of Caged Birds. Price \$1.
- LXII. Gray's Text Book of Botany. Price \$2.
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## FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO

can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDBRETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$1 50 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. 1 barrel, \$2; 2 barrels, \$3 50; 3 barrels, \$5 00; 4 barrels, \$6 50. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

Address, the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
No. 74 Cortland-street, New-York.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19 1854.

Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have, for the last five years, purchased from you 200 barrels of POUDBRETTE per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. He gives it altogether the preference over every artificial manure. (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
BENJAMIN DANA.

## DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE, PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, POUDBRETTE, &amp;c.

for sale by R. L. ALLEN,

189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y.

## DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.

ANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.



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